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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

REVIVALS.—No. VI.

MR. EDITOR—I have read the remarks of "WHITEFIELD," with much attention; and I will add, with unusual interest; for no subject is more important than that which relates to the promotion of revivals. To most of his positions, also, I can heartily subscribe. I see plainly that the idea of a revival of religion among the people of God, presupposes of necessity that these people have been declining into a state of deadness and formality; that in awaking to newness of life, they of course lay the foundation of this aspect of things, in the deepest penitence and humiliation of soul. It must be so; for Christians can never be too wakeful. At the best, they come far short of what is required of them; and where there has been a great and sudden change for the better, in regard to their spirituality, the very circumstance shows that they had previously indulged in reprehensible supineness.

It is equally true, that men must, in an important sense, become co-workers with God. If revivals are his work, they are nevertheless seen in connection with human instrumentality. But here I would beg leave to ask, whether your correspondent has been sufficiently discriminative. God is a sovereign. He sends his showers of mercy upon one place, and withholds them from another, just as he sees best. As he chooses his own subjects of special grace among mankind at large; so he chooses the places, the times, and the circumstances, concerning "refreshings from the presence of the Lord." Christians are liable to overlook this fact; and as a natural consequence, to think too highly of their own efforts, their own prayers and exertions. They may sometimes thus witness, it is to be feared, an excitement of their own kindling; which, amid the bustling activity, they mistake for a genuine work of God. Hence there may be false conversions. There may also be a growing disrelish of sound doctrine. There may be a gradual leaning towards Arminianism, in sentiment and in practice; so gradual, perhaps, at first, as scarcely to be perceived by the acutest mind; and withal so subtle, and so difficult to be exposed to the general apprehension, that few would succeed in giving it that prominence which would suffice to counteract its influence.

I would not dare to intimate, Mr. Editor, that the presbyterian and congregational churches in this portion of the land, *have yet made any progress* in this course of deterioration. I believe they are still maintaining the "doctrines once delivered to the saints." Many of them are inculcating these doctrines with becoming zeal; drinking in the sincere milk of the word, and growing thereby. I remark, too, that the Lord is blessing many of the churches in a most wonderful manner. The work, so far as I have had an opportunity of observing, appears to be genuine.—It is a harvest time of souls; and the Lord be praised that it is so.

Moreover, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that the questions I am bringing forward in reference to the sentiments of your correspondent, are not designed to have a bearing upon the character of the present revivals. Far be it from me, even in an indirect way, to bring up an ill report as touching this good work of the Lord. I heartily rejoice in this work; and my prayer is, that it may long prevail; that it may continue till the whole land becomes as the vineyard of the Lord. I am well aware, also, that much injury is done even by the professed friends (?) of revivals, through untimely cautions, unseasonable strictures, ill advised censures and animadversions. The very breathing of an unkind suspicion at such times, may, for ought I can tell, prove an injury to the cause. It may hinder the faith of some, lead others astray, and cause others still to wound the Saviour in the house of his friends. How often, through these untimely ebullitions, whisperings and surmisings, has the cause of the Saviour been seen to bleed at every pore! Alas, for the inconsistency, the guilt of God's professing people, when they thus mistake sides in the battles of the Lord Almighty. How evident is it, that in the livery of friends, they are thus doing the bitterest work of an adversary!

Nevertheless, it is equally in point to remember, that where the faithful husbandman is sowing the good seed into ground never so well prepared for its reception, the arch enemy is still busying himself in sowing tares. Giving to my enquiries, therefore, a prospective direction, I ask, is it not possible that some of the seeds of that mischief to which I have already alluded, may be now in the garner of the adversary, upon the point of being scattered over the face of our goodly land; seeds that may in time grow up into the tares of carnality and self-dependence, till at length they shall ripen into the full and deadly clusters of Arminianism? I do greatly fear it; and on this account I tremble for the ark of the Lord.

In view of the preceding considerations, more than from any other cause, I am inclined to think that "WHITEFIELD" has been a little too reckless, in setting forth the advantages of some of the measures he advocates. They are indeed old measures, as he says; and they were no doubt very useful in old times, when the state of society and the circumstances of the people rendered them appropriate and effective. Nor am I prepared to say, that even in modern times, circumstances may not warrant their occasional and partial introduction. I will even go further than this, and acknowledge, that, for any thing I am as yet able to discover, the occasional introduction of every thing that your correspondent recommends has been more or less connected with the special blessing of God. And if we have, in fact, bible precedent for the use of such things, which cannot be denied; and if the use of them has also occasionally been seen in connection with the divine blessing—a circumstance which is equally obvious—why then, for my own part, I am far from being prepared to condemn them, in the abstract, or even upon any slight grounds to call their expediency in question. But my difficulty is precisely this; and I will state it distinctly, for the consideration of "WHITEFIELD," or some other of your correspondents. The application of some of these measures, I apprehend, requires great delicacy and discrimination; and should they generally be resorted to, they might soon be put in the place of better things. They might be wrongly applied; applied without the requisite knowledge of circumstances, or without that measure of spirituality which seems indispensable to their success. They might, also, in process of time, become so common as to lose their influence. Now, while many object to them on account of their supposed novelty, there may be less danger from any excess or indiscretion or extravagance. But should they at length become customary, I see not but they would also become such things of course, as to lose their influence. Whenever it shall have become fashionable for the penitent and the impenitent to kneel, or sit, or stand, or go forward, or backward, or to take separate rooms, for the purposes of instruction or prayer, then it may be supposed that these things have outlived their present influences; and it may then, also, be a happy circumstance, if they shall not have acquired that species of extrinsic importance, which should lead them to retard, instead of aiding the progress of vital piety.

This thought, however, is offered merely as a suggestion. I cannot say that there is really any just ground for it. At the present time I presume there is not, especially among the brethren of our own denomination. Yet I do fear that the time is fast approaching, when such an air of artificialness will be thrown over the whole field of revivals, as greatly to mar their beauty, and injure their purity of character. When we learn to depend more upon our own wise actings, than upon the Spirit of the Lord—more upon our own wisdom in devising, and skill in executing, than upon the good pleasure of a sovereign God; then, if I mistake not, we are walking in those paths of self esteem and self-righteousness, which lead directly to the strong hold of Arminianism. Whether there is as yet much danger to be apprehended, I will not undertake to say; but the possibility that there may be, at least in time to come, leads me to throw out these few desultory hints and enquiries, for the benefit of such of your readers as may, like myself, have perused with interest the numbers of your correspondent. I do not wish to detract at all from the merit of those numbers. My sincere object is, if possible, to draw forth some further considerations of a qualifying nature. Your's, &c BELLAMY.

P. S.—I beg to be understood distinctly, as not belonging to the number who call in question the utility of three or four days' meetings, as they have lately been conducted. God is evidently blessing these meetings, and no doubt will continue to do so, as long as they retain their present consistency of character.

As the following article is, like the preceding numbers, written for another journal in connection with our own; and as the writer lives between three and four hundred miles from us, and knows little of what is transpiring around us, we cannot suppose that he has in view any evils that are peculiar to this district of country. Whether the article *may find any application among us*, is perhaps a different question:—

For the Western Recorder.

THEOLOGICAL SYSTEMS.—No. III.

That the devotee of systematic theology must often place the authority of God in the back ground, is evident, since many of the propositions of revealed truth which he advances, are merely theories to account for the facts of revelation. They may be good ones in many cases, but will any thing short of *known* truth furnish sanctifying power? Why then are the figments of the human mind, however specious in their appearance, placed in the van of the Holy Spirit's truthful soldiers? The preacher deserves little attention, unless he can summon earth and all her dwellers to hear a "*Thus saith the Lord.*" He is deprived of the highest and best element of moral power, unless he can say with unsophisticated Paul, "We thank God without ceasing, because when ye received the word of God, which ye heard of us, ye received it not as the word of men, but as it is in TRUTH the word of God." This cannot the preacher say, who has been discoursing upon a dogma, using all his ingenuity in torturing scripture, (as is often necessary), but failing to give the *certain* marks of truth. But why enlarge? Those who do not see the difference between the truth of God and theoretical inferences, or seeing such difference, do not see the mischievous *tendency*, at least, of theological systems, will pay little regard to any exhibition of these matters made by a common pen. As a general remark, systematic theology is, in point of authority, nearly upon the same footing with any other human science. The truths which are professedly its basis, are so far sophisticated and entangled with the conclusions of human (is it always?) wisdom, that even the impious and profane, as well as the cold hearted formalist, approach theological systems, much as they would mathematical treatises, not fearing at all the thunder and lightning of God's truth. They would dislike to handle the naked sword of the Holy Spirit, but have no fear of one so securely fixed in a scabbard Great numbers become approved theologians, who would do almost any thing sooner than search the bible enough to discover its leading truths. Pity it is that those who trust a Moses to bring messages from the mount of God, see so little of the shining face in their reporters, that terrified the Israelites with thoughts of divine majesty and glory.

Connected with the evil just mentioned, is the transfer of dependence for effect from the energy of the Holy Spirit to the power of logical acumen. The mind, moulded by nice speculations, and more readily feeling the force of a syllogism than the weight of simple declarations, even when inspired, must lean upon the reed here noticed. The feeling is, *I* can convince men of *this* and *this*, by dint of my strong reasons. That such fancied strength proves palpable weakness, need not be added. As another consequence of the high place assigned human wisdom in theological systems, religion has been perplexed with a multitude of needless questions. This fact is too obvious to need illustration. But look at the consequence. Thousands of men, whose talents might have given them great moral power, have frittered away all the healthful energies of their minds in contests no better than those of the schoolmen in the darkest age of modern intellect. Don Quixote fighting a windmill is no caricature of many who have supposed themselves champions of divine truth, raised up in perilous times, to preserve the church from total bondage to the most destructive errors. Satan has furnished many with magnifying glasses, that show even in a word, or in an attempt to explain some dogma believed without an attempt to understand it, the beginning of a defection from truth which might prove fatal to the christian religion. The ever varying and often unintelligible hypotheses of men have claimed lordship over the human conscience, and hurled many an ecclesiastical thunder upon the sincerest followers of Christ. Few devices from the lower world have in some portions of the christian church, more successfully divested large numbers from the legitimate objects of their ministry, than the importance attached to human systems of *ostensibly revealed* truth. C. S. A.

MATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Among the pamphlets which had some time ago accumulated on our files, during the protracted absence of the editor, was one which we accidentally overlooked till within a few days past; but which, from its special character, we are unwilling any longer to withhold from our readers. It is a little tract published some time last year, in Boston, and entitled—"PRACTICAL HINTS *to Members of Maternal Associations, and Christian Mothers; by a Mother.*"

The writer alludes to the fact, that the importance of christian education is beginning to be more appreciated than formerly; and that many maternal associations are now existing through the country, the influence of which has been, on the whole, of a most salutary character. The efforts, it seems, are brought to bear chiefly upon infancy and childhood. "Where, then, are our infant Christians—our youthful Christians? Is it not a melancholy truth," says the writer, "that the children of christian parents, who have been dedicated to God, are too much like the children of unholy parents in their feelings and conduct?" There is no doubt sufficient cause for this inquiry; and at such a period as the present, when examples of the conversion of young children are beginning to multiply in various places, there is some prospect that the inquiry may not prove to be altogether fruitless.

The design of the writer is to "enquire into some of the reasons, why, in this day of maternal effort, there are yet so few sanctified in childhood."

And 1st. *The responsibility attending the dedication of our infants to God, is too lightly assumed, and the duties thence arising are too negligently performed.* Like Hannah, we have brought them early to the temple, and devoted "them to the Lord so long as they shall live;" but have we with her kept our vow, so that we may hope to have them received, as was the infant Samuel? From the moment of dedication, whether by the public rite of baptism or not, the *child is a consecrated child.* Taking hold of the covenant "ordered in all things and sure," we engage to train it up for God, to teach it every one of his commands "diligently, when we go out and when we come in." The child is now a child of the covenant; no longer our's, but God's. His young heart is to be watched over, as that of an infant child of God; *his feelings and actions are to be guided by the same principle which guide the parent.* The bible, before he can read it, is to be his law. He is to be taught the way to the feet of Jesus in prayer, as soon as he can speak. These are some of the obligations we assume at the moment of giving our children to God. On his part it is promised, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." On our part we promise, with divine aid, to be faithful in the above particulars. How are these engagements fulfilled? And, to commence with the infant, whose unfolding powers delight your heart: As soon as he can receive the idea of the Being who made him, is he taught with reverence to speak of the name of God; and is it associated with every source of happiness? Do you call to your aid every object in nature, to assist in raising his infant heart upward, and make the flowers of the field, the blue heavens above, the sun in his glory, the music of the birds, and the leaf of the forest, so many auxiliaries to impress upon his mind obligations of love and gratitude? Nay, do the raiment which he wears, the food so pleasant to his taste, the sweet comforts of the fire side, and the endearments of parental love, all speak to his heart from hour to hour of Him to whom your spirit turns as its centre and its rest? The dedication you have made consecrates him in infancy.

The period soon arrives when he is old enough to lift his heart to God in prayer.—And now, while you raise your fervent desires to God for the assistance of his Holy Spirit, do you solicitously inquire, "How shall I teach this child to love prayer?" As *you* dare not live without it, so must not this child live without it. And to effect this, do you accompany him to his place of retirement, and present to his heart every motive of love and gratitude? and, with your child before God, do you make these moments happy, affectionate moments? and while forming the first habit of prayer, do you endeavour to excite feelings of tenderness, awe, and filial love, in the heart of your little one? I know the Spirit of God must teach him how to pray effectually; but will he not descend into the closet, and there, sooner than elsewhere, meet the child kneeling before the throne? O, christian parent, you possess the privilege of taking the hand of your beloved child, and leading him to God morning and evening, and supplicating for him the influences of the Spirit. If you have neglected to fulfil this obligation, do not complain that your child is prayerless.

(To be continued.)

STATISTICS OF THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The special effort which is making for the promotion of Sabbath schools in this extensive valley, has led, among other things, to something like a general survey of the field. From a long but interesting article on the subject, which appears in the last Quarterly Register of the American Education Society, the industrious editor of the Albany Telegraph and Register derives the following statistical abstract:—

The states and territories included in the valley of the Mississippi, (so called from the large river that flows through it), are West-Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, a part of Georgia, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, sixteen counties in Virginia, twelve in West-Pennsylvania, a small angle of New-York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, the Northwestern and the Missouri territories. The whole area of these states and territories is about twelve hundred thousand square miles.

The *literary institutions* established in them are as follows. In *Alabama*, is the university of Alabama, situated near Tuscaloosa. In *Mississippi*, are flourishing public schools at Natches, Woodville, Monticello and Shieldsborough. In *Louisiana*, there is a protestant college at Jackson, and a catholic college, together with a Lancasterian school, at New-Orleans. In *Tennessee*, are the university of Nashville, Dr. P. Lindsley, President; Greenville college, Knoxville college, and a theological institution at Maryville, the principal instructor of which is Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D. In *Kentucky*, considerable attention has been lately paid to common schools. There is an excellent school at Elkton; Cumberland college is situated at Princeton, Rev. F. R. Cosset, Pres.; Centre college at Danville, Rev. John C. Young, Pres.; University of Transylvania, at Lexington, Rev. Alex. Wood, D. D. Pres.; Augusta college, Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D. Pres.; Baptist college, at Georgetown. There are also two flourishing papal seminaries in the state. In *Missouri*, there is a clerical catholic seminary near St. Louis, founded in 1818. In the two dioceses of New-Orleans and St. Louis, there are about one hundred priests, one theological seminary, two colleges, and several schools for boys, and ten convents, in which are six hundred pupils. In *Illinois*, is a theological school at Rock-Spring, under the care of Rev. John M. Peck, a Baptist; also, Illinois college at Jacksonville, Rev. Edward Beecher, Pres.; founded in 1829. The same provisions have been made for general education as in other western states. In addition to a thirty-sixth of the whole of public lands, three per cent on all the sales of public lands are added to the school fund. One sixth part of the school fund, and two entire townships, are devoted to the support of a university. In *Indiana*, is Hanover academy, principally intended for theological instruction, Rev. John M. Matthews, D. D. Professor. A hundred acres of land have been given to the institution for manual labour purposes. There is also Indiana college at Bloomington, Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D. Pres. and another college at Vincennes. In *Ohio*, is the Lane seminary, at Cincinnati, the general purposes of which are to promote theological education. Its name is derived from the Messrs. E. & W. A. Lane, merchants, of New-Orleans, who have proffered to the institution a certain proportion of the annual income of their business. Dr. Lyman Beecher, of Boston, has been appointed professor. In Cincinnati is situated also the medical college of Ohio, of which the number of students in 1828-9, was 113. There are many classical schools also in that city. The Miami university is established at Oxford, Rev. Robert H. Bishop, D. D. Pres. The Hebrew scriptures form a part of the course of study. The university of Ohio is at Athens, Rev. Robert G. Wilson, D. D. Pres. There is an institute of education, at Marietta and at Chilicothe, each embracing four departments—infant school, primary school, high school, young ladies' school. The subject of female education is properly regarded as one of great interest at the west. Kenyon college, an episcopal institution, is located at Gambia, near the centre of the state, Rt. Rev. Bishop Chase, Pres. Western Reserve college is at Hudson, Rev. Charles H. Storrs, Pres. Rev. Beriah Green, prof. of bib. literature, besides a number of additional instructors. In *Pennsylvania*, is the western theological seminary at Alleghanytown, near Pittsburg, Rev. Luther Halsey, prof. of theology, and Rev. John W. Nevin, teacher of oriental and bib. literature. Alleghany college is at Meadville, Rev. T. Alden, Pres.; Washington college, at Washington; Jefferson college, at Canonsburg, Rev. M. Brown, D.D. Pres.; Western university of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, Dr. R. Bruce, principal.

Total, 28 institutions; 766 graduates; 6430 under-graduates; 38,666 volumes in the college and social libraries. In the new states, grants of land have been made by Congress, to the amount of 583,840 acres, the value of which at the minimum price is $1,064,000.

We now proceed to notice the *religious denominations* existing in the valley of the Mississippi.

The presbyterian church includes 552 ministers, 62 licentiates, 824 churches, 60,497 communicants, according to the last report of the General Assembly. The Baptists have 1701 churches, 1062 ministers, 92,655 communicants, according to their report for January, 1830. Considerable additions have doubtless since been made. The Methodists have 8 conferences; 153,315 whites in connection ou; 15,576 coloured; 4,192 Indians; 173,073 in all; 618 travelling preachers; 40 superannuated ministers. The Cumberland Presbyterians have about 40 ministers, 70 churches, and 7000 communicants. The protestant episcopal church has 4 dioceses, containing 34 clergymen. The Papists have six dioceses; of Lousiana they have almost undisturbed possession. They have about 130 ministers, and the same number of churches. Other small sects have about 70 ministers, 200 churches, and 7000 members.—The whole population of the valley is estimated at about 4,000,000, which has been distributed as follows. The methodist denomination includes about 800,000; baptist, 700,000; presbyterian, 550,000; papal, 450,000; protestant episcopal, 50,000; Cumberland presbyterians, 80,000; several smaller sects, 100,000; total, 2,730,000, leaving about 1,300,000 who are not attached to any religious sect.

We shall conclude with giving a brief outline of *recent benevolent efforts* in that great valley, from which may be seen its moral condition and prospects.

The Colonisation Society is very popular at the west. The wish is becoming very general, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and other states, to be delivered from the slave system; they are becoming more and more convinced that slave labour is a curse to the soul on which it is expended. The American Education Society, by means of agents, have secured, chiefly from Ohio, 40 temporary scholarships, amounting to $3000 a year; and about $2000 more had been subscribed in June past, and many auxiliary societies have been formed. In benevolent operations, the city of Cincinnati stands very conspicuous. As to the American Tract Society: during the year 1829-30, 12 auxiliaries in the valley, remitted from $10,000 to $11,000; that at Cincinnati, $2,200. Permanent depositories are established in almost all the principal towns. The whole amount of tracts sent into those regions the last year, were almost 25,000,000 pages, of which 2,655,067 were for gratuitous distribution.—The American Home Missionary Society, during 1826-7, employed 35 missionaries; in the second year of its labours, 25; during the third, (1828-9), 81; during the next year, 1829-30, 124, for the support of whom (the latter) $20,825 were pledged by the Society. The Board of Missions of the General Assembly employed in that region during 1829 30, 33 missionaries; and have 350 auxiliaries. It is estimated that there are about 200 temperance associations in the valley, at the present time, including from 20 to 30,000 members. The American Bible Society possesses in that region about 200 auxiliaries, and has done much towards supplying it with the word of life. Two or three of the states will probably be entirely supplied before April next. The American S. S. Union, at the time of their report in May last, had under their care in the great valley at the west, 709 schools, 5572 teachers, 43,659 scholars. The libraries contained 35,117 volumes. We need scarcely remind our readers of the important resolution passed at Philadelphia last May, by the friends of the institution, to establish, if possible, within two years, a Sunday school in every destitute place where it is practicable, throughout the region we have described. To secure this immensely important object, $30,000 were subscribed in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia alone, as early as last June. The friends of the Sabbath and of the rising generation at the west, have in various parts of our country contributed with a liberal hand, and their contributions being associated with fervent prayer, there is reason to anticipate the happiest success. A number of agents, and a still larger number of Sabbath school teachers, have left New-England and the middle states, for the western regions. The great obstacle in the way of the success of this great enterprise is the lamentable deficiency in the number of the ministers of the gospel; for Sabbath schools, unless *permanently* established, (which cannot be done very well without a local ministry), will fail of answering a very valuable purpose. The methodist church has, in the valley, about 70 Sabbath School societies auxiliary to the S. S. Union of the methodist church. To those are attached about 600 schools, including probably about 30,000 children. The portion of our country of which we have been speaking contains nearly *three fourths* of the land area of the United States; hence its vast physical and moral importance. The population of the whole United States, in 1830, is estimated at 14,064,043; and judging from the ratio of increase since 1790, it is estimated that in 1840, it will exceed 19 millions; and in 1900, 115 millions; and in 1930, 287 millions. The population of the central valley has doubled itself since 1810. Its present population is almost 3,500,000. In 1840, it will probably be 6,000,000; in 1875, 33,000,000. In about forty years it will contain as large a population perhaps as the Atlantic states. The most superficial thinker can at once, then, perceive the unspeakable importance to our political, moral and religious interests as a people, of vigorous efforts to lay a deep and permanent foundation in the west, for the institutions of the gospel; because, unless the gospel shall exert its mild yet powerful and refining influence, how can we hope for continuance or prosperity as a free people, and how can we be that "happy people, whose God is the Lord?" Let the interests, therefore, of the great, the magnificent and productive valley of the Mississippi, occupy hereafter more of our thoughts, our prayerfulness, our solicitude and our benevolence.

From the Home Missionary.

A WARNING TO CARELESS YOUTH.

—"In the spring of 1830, the second daughter of Mr. O. aged 17 years, was taken unwell. I was soon convinced, contrary to her views of herself, and her friends, that her case was hopeless, and endeavoured in a gentle way to produce the same conviction in them, to prepare their minds for the issue.

"Less than three weeks before her death, expressing, as she did, a hope of soon regaining her flesh, which had been wasting, I inquired if she ever thought that she might not recover? She answered in the affirmative. Question. "What are your views and feelings when you think so?" Ans. "I cannot tell you; I should feel indifferently respecting the issue of my sickness, if I had religion." Q. "Are you convinced that you have no religion?" A. "Yes." I proceeded in conversation as I thought the state of her mind and situation required.—She was much affected. I left the house after making a prayer, and received a request to visit her as often as I could. I called repeatedly, and almost every day for a week previous to her death. From the time she was informed that she might not recover, her seriousness increased, her impressions deepened, and her convictions of sin, and her perceptions of divine truth, became more deep and distressing; while she retained her reason strong and uninterrupted. What follows is penned from recollection, as a part of her conversation with me, and of her discourse during the last two weeks of her life, which may present divine truth and the state of her mind for the benefit of the youthful reader.

"Q. "Do you ever expect to get better?" A. "I think there may be a small chance, if I can be relieved from this cough." "I hope, M. you will give up the expectation of recovering, as you can live but a little while, and make it your great concern to prepare to meet your God." M. "Do pray for me; I want all christian people to pray for me." I replied, "You must pray for yourself." M. "I do try to pray: But the sacrifice of the wicked is an abomination to the Lord. I am afraid I shall die without religion. I am distressed for my soul. I am trying to seek after God. Do you think that I shall find mercy, if I continue to seek him?" I replied, "If you seek him with your *whole* heart, you have a promise of finding mercy. But the same direction given to inquiring sinners by the Apostles in their day, is to be given now: Repent, and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved. We cannot hope that God will forgive sin that is unrepented of and unforsaken; and there is no repentance unto life, but what arises from godly sorrow. God requires your heart *now*, and he is infinitely worthy of it. The case of the prodigal son shows the spirit with which you must return to God, and the readiness with which he accepts the penitent sinner."

"At another time she observed, "I am a *great* sinner." Q. "How do you know that you are a great sinner?" A. "O, it can't be otherwise; for I have always been living without God in the world; I have been breaking his laws, abusing his grace, and disregarding his instructions. My sin is so great, I fear it can never be forgiven."

She was told that Christ died to save the chief of sinners, who would come unto him; and that we had his word for it, that whosoever should come to him he would in no wise cast out. "But I have sinned so long, and neglected my soul, that I am afraid there is no mercy for me. I viewed death at a distance. I did not think that I should be called to die so soon; and now here I am on a sick bed unprepared for death. O, that I had listened to your sermons, and warnings, and instructions, which I heard when in health! How just would it be, if God should cast me off and send me to hell! I fear that I shall never find relief in my mind." She suggested the thought that I should get several ministers together and pray for her. She was told that she must not rely upon friends, Christians, or ministers, to help her; but that she must go directly to Christ, as her physician and only Saviour. "Come unto *me* all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and *I* will give you rest." No other could do her any good; that she must submit to God, and leave herself at the disposal of his sovereign and unmerited mercy.

"At another time she said, "O, sir, I find no relief in my mind; I can neither eat nor sleep, and it will soon wear me out. I am not willing to go to hell, and be an enemy of God for ever." She was reminded that God required her to *love* and trust in him and in the scheme of his grace, that she might not perish. Q. "Are you not willing to be in God's hand, and resign all up to him, soul and body, for him to do his pleasure?" A. "Yes, I hope I have resigned all to him; all is right that he does." Q. "How does Christ appear to you?" A. "Most lovely; he is precious. But I do not love him as I ought; I am not right, or else I should have relief in my mind. I wish I could tell you my feelings; such a burden of sin upon my soul. O, could I obtain relief, would God grant me forgiveness, my tongue should praise him to all eternity. It would be some little relief to my mind if I could weep; but I cannot shed a tear; my sorrow is too deep for tears. I mourn that I have sinned against a holy God and dishonoured his name. O, how vile I have been. I fear my sins can never be forgiven." Q. "May not the reason that you do not find relief, be this, that you may be resting on something else than the grace of God and the atoning merits of a crucified Saviour?" A. "It may be so, but I have nothing to trust in. I have entreated God, who knows all my heart, to discover to me any thing wrong, and take it away. O, that I were washed from all my sin, that God would make me holy as he is holy. I mourn to think what a sinner I have been. It seems as though my heart would break for my sin." She was reminded that *a broken heart and a contrite spirit are the sacrifices of God*; that it is the first offering in which the sinner is ever accepted; that Christ came to revive and bind up such hearts.

"In answer to this question, how is the state of your mind this morning? she replied, "No better, and I fear it never will be; I have done all that I can do; I despair of help, but in the sovereign mercy of God; if he casts me off for ever, he must; it will be just; I cannot complain; but if he pleases to save me, my tongue shall speak his praise for ever. If I perish, it shall be at the foot of the cross, pleading for mercy: I will perish no where else." She was reminded that no sinner ever perished there. "I have resigned all up to God; I have laid all at the feet of Jesus; there is nothing worth living for, but to serve and honour God. O that I had prepared to die while in health, and spent my life in religion." She expressed a desire, that when she was gone, I would warn the youth in her name, not to put off a preparation for death till they lie upon a sick bed, but to attend to their souls in health. As she saw her sister weeping, she said—"Weep not for me, but weep for yourself; I have been a wretched sinner, but I have given all up to Christ, and hope to find mercy." When told by a friend that she was dying, she received it without emotion. After this she exhibited evident symptoms of delirium; said she felt *strangely*; that she had *lost all her reason*; that she *could not see!* With no other decisive indications of the state of her soul, she left the world. We have hope concerning her."

TEMPERANCE.

ALBANY, *Feb.* 10, 1831.

CIRCULAR of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society, addressed to the Commissioners and Trustees of Common Schools in the State.

Gentlemen--The Executive Committee, when they accepted their appointment, felt themselves pledged to the public to make every effort in their power to advance the cause of temperance; and also, from time to time, to recommend such measures as appeared to them best calculated to promote its success.

The attention of the committee has recently been strongly directed to the importance of impressing the minds of our youth on this important subject, and preserving them, as far as possible, from the dangers of intemperance. By the report of the Secretary of State, it appears that there are 9,063 district schools in the state, containing 500,000 pupils. If a Temperance Society could be formed in each of these schools, and each pupil become a member as soon as of sufficient age to understand the nature of the obligations, it could not but operate most beneficially; and the committee do not doubt but there may be found in every school in the state, sufficient intelligence and proper feeling to induce them to form an association, if their attention could be properly called to the subject and properly directed in the first instance.

You, gentlemen, as having the charge of common schools in each town in the state, have it in your power to bring about so desirable a result, and we most earnestly and most respectfully commend the subject to your consideration. The committee would recommend that the teachers of the common schools should be selected from the persons who practice on the principles of total abstinence from strong drink, for without this beginning, we think nothing effectual can be accomplished; that the youth of the schools be addressed on the subject by their teachers or the commissioners, and advised to form an association in each school, on the principles of entire abstinence. The pupils should elect their president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee, from their own number. Their proceedings to be registered in a book, with the names of the members subscribed and kept in the school. By a little assistance from the teachers at the first organisation, the societies would be able to conduct their meetings, (which should take place as often as once a month), when the members should deliver addresses or read publications on the subject of intemperance. Should you think proper to adopt the suggestions of the committee, they would farther recommend, that the anniversary of the societies in the common schools should be held on the last Tuesday of October in each year, to enable them to report their proceedings to the town societies, who, it is expected, will hold their anniversary on the third Tuesday of November. They should report to the town societies the names of their president and secretary, the number of members, and any other interesting information. The State Society would thus be enabled to forward to these societies their annual reports and other papers, as the town societies will report to the county societies, and the county to the State Society.

By order of the Board.

REUBEN H. WALWORTH, *Pres't.*

EDWARD C. DELAVAN,
JOHN F. BACON,
JOHN T. NORTON,
HENRY TROWBRIDGE,
RICHARD V. DE WITT,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
JOSHUA A. BURKE,
} *Executive Committee.*

CIRCULAR of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society, to the County and Town Societies throughout the State.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society, in the course of their labours, have noticed what appear to them to be defects in the detail of the present plan of operations, and which they greatly desire should be remedied. The anniversary meetings of the Local Societies are held on almost every day in the year, some so immediately preceding the annual meeting of the State Society, that their reports cannot be made; and others so soon *thereafter*, that their reports are almost a year old by the next state anniversary. As the time for the annual meeting of the State Society is the third Tuesday of January, the committee would reccommend that the anniversary meetings of the *Town and Local Societies* throughout the state, be held on the *third Tuesday of November*, and of the *County Societies* on the *third Tuesday of December* in each year. Sufficient time will thus be given for *Town and Local Societies* to make returns to the *County Societies*, and the County Societies to the *State Society*, before its annual meeting.

The Committee also recommend to the County Societies, in all cases, to elect the board of managers from the *county town*, or the town where the county anniversary is held. In cases where the committees have been selected from different towns, it has been found difficult to obtain a meeting of the board, and in some cases no meetings have been held, and consequently the progress of the work has been much retarded.

The Committee feel a delicacy in urging the County and Town Societies to make changes; but it is hoped that those now recommended will appear of sufficient importance to engage their attention, as the means of producing concert and regularity in the operations of the Local Societies with the State Society; and also enable the State Society in their annual reports to lay before the public the whole operations of the state up to a short time previous to the report.

The Committee would also recommend to the attention of the Societies their circular, addressed to "The Commissioners and Trustees of Common Schools," (issued simultaneous with this), and request that they would give the objects therein recommended, the assistance which they may deem the subject entitled to. By order of the Board.

REUBEN H. WALWORTH, *Pres't.*

From the Rochester Observer.

A FACT FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF OUR BOARDS OF EXCISE.

It is ascertained, on a thorough investigation, that of 253 paupers received into the poor house in Oneida county since its erection, 246 have been brought there, directly or indirectly, by *intemperance*. We do not know the expense which has been incurred, and which the citizens of that county have had to pay in taxes, for the erection of their poor house, and the maintenance of its inmates; yet one thing is perfectly obvious, which is, that all except a mere fraction of this expense is chargeable to the use of ardent spirits; and yet the boards of excise in nearly all our towns, villages and cities, felt themselves bound to grant licenses for the sale of ardent spirits, and the money which is thus paid for a license, which we believe to be from five to ten dollars, is very piously and charitably applied to the support of the *poor!* Yes, the grocer and the tavern-keeper are virtually told, that for this trifle they may make as many paupers as they can. And we ask, is there *one* person engaged in the sale of ardent spirits, who does not make at least *one tenant* for the poor-house—one object for public charity? And yet the yearly expense of this pauper is at least sixty dollars. What economy!

The account, when fairly drawn out between the vender of spirits and the county, will stand thus:—County of A. Cr. by $5 received from C. D. for the privilege of manufacturing paupers. County of A. Dr. to support of one pauper made by C. D. $60; leaving a balance of *fifty-five* dollars against the county. And this, we venture to assert, is the most favourable view that can be taken of the case; that is, the dollar and cent calculation. As to the misery, and wretchedness, and crime, which flow from this source, figures "would fail to cast the mighty sum." It cannot be computed here. The account will be stated, and the balance correctly struck by unerring Wisdom, at the day of final reckoning. Let the manufacturer of drunkards cast an eye forward to that day. By so doing they may be better able to compute the actual amount of their *gains*.

Further—it is worthy of especial notice that the money obtained for tavern and grocery licenses is put into the *poor fund*. We really should like to know who first suggested this plaster for a guilty conscience. We should think it must have been an invention of popery; a kind of tax levied for indulgence in sin. How vastly pious! When will this sale of *spirit*-ual indulgences cease to be tolerated in this boasted land of light and liberty? How long will our citizens submit to this abominable tax, just for the sake of giving a set of men the exclusive privilege of reducing their fellow men to a state of beggary, and cutting them off from any hope of happiness hereafter!

Granville, Ohio.--The population in Granville, over the age of fourteen years, is 980. Of 300 families, 150 use no ardent spirits. More than 500 persons, out of the 980, are members of Temperance Societies. In 1827, the inhabitants consumed 10,000 gallons of ardent spirits; during the last year 1,900. The drunkards are reduced from 26 to 8. Sixty persons, who drank spirituous liquor *daily*, now drink none. The benevolent and religious societies are, bible, tract, education, male and female missionary, sabbath school, colonisation and temperance societies. 250 children are in the Sabbath schools, and about 100 in bible classes.—The presbyteran pastor has preached during the past year between 25 and 30 times, on the subject of temperance, in the county.—*Pittsburgh Herald.*

Haverhill, N. H.—Since the last meeting of our Temperance Society, our merchants have had a consultation, and mutually agreed among themselves, to bring no more ardent spirits into the town, nor to sell any after they have disposed of the little which now remains on hand. This is striking the axe at the root of the whole difficulty.—*Post.*

Hartford County Temperance Society, Conn.—It appears from the last official returns, that this society has five thousand six hundred forty-four members.

Temperance and Revivals.--We understand that in Topsfield, Mass. the Temperance Society has received an addition of one hundred members, in consequence of a *revival* in that place.

INTELLIGENCE.

MISSIONARY SPIRIT IN SCOTLAND.

The last New-York Observer contains a letter, addressed by the students of the United Secession Divinity-Hall, in Glasgow, Scotland, to the Society of Enquiry at the Theological Seminary, in Princeton, New-Jersey, which contains, besides the usual expressions of christian kindness and sympathy, a few details, which are of some special importance. The letter was dated in September. The brethren say that the cause of missions in that country is increasingly popular; that "it has recommended itself by its success, to men of all sects and parties."—Prejudices and sneers against it are no longer fashionable. A visit last year from Mr. Ellis, of the London deputation, had much influence upon the churches in Scotland, which now seem to be awaking to the subject:—

"Besides the Scottish mission, which is steadily progressing, the General Assembly has matured and entered upon the project of a new missionary establishment in Hindostan, exclusively under the auspices of the kirk of Scotland. This institution, which voluntary contributions have already supplied with ample resources, is designed, in a great measure, for the purpose of educating native teachers, and employing their instrumentality in the office of preaching the gospel. May there, in not far distant days, be millions of Hindoos who will call its founders blessed! Our own church is not idle amidst these spirit-stirring exertions. She has, at a late synodical meeting, laid it down as a fundamental part of her constitution, that the wide field of missions is just as legitimately entitled to share her regards, as the vineyard which she has already planted; and the duty of spreading the gospel at home and abroad, will henceforth be recognised, not as a mere abstract and common-place theory, but as an essential branch of the official public business of the secession church. A committee of Synod has for some time been engaged in preparing a plan of extensive & combined missionary operation. Exertions at home have already been begun on a large scale; and in consequence, about twenty preachers are at present employed in carrying the glad sound of the gospel to the unprovided districts of the Highlands, the Orkney isles, and the northern quarters of England. One or two missionaries have been sent out for the sake of our countrymen in the remoter colonies of North America; where, amid the untamed ruggedness of a partially peopled soil, access to religious ordinances is a privilege so scantily enjoyed. But it is not with these and such like exertions that our church intends to rest satisfied. Foreign missions are also contemplated, and we trust it will not be long ere we shall have the pleasure of informing you, that they are set in active operation. The precise field of these, is not yet determined.—The more popish districts of Ireland, Greece probably, and some of the densely peopled empires of the oriental world, as Persia, Hindostan, or China, are spheres of action which readily obtrude themselves on our notice; and may some of them be selected, when all other necessary arrangements are completed. To avert as much as possible the danger of a stagnation of zeal, as well as of partial and fluctuating support, the Synod have distributed the whole church into three sections, each of which is at stated intervals to be visited by a deputation of ministers, for the express purpose of diffusing missionary principle, and exciting missionary ardor, and enlarging missionary effort. The scheme is popular among our congregations, and will, we hope, prove eminently conducive, under the blessing of heaven, to the promotion of the Redeemer's cause in the world."

The churches of the Seceders have not, in these movements, been influenced by sectional feelings or sectarian jealousies; but think that by having an association of their own, a greater number will become interested than would otherwise be brought to engage in the cause. Their attachment to the Scottish Missionary Society is by no means diminished. Most of its missionaries were from the Seceders; and the hall still maintains with them the kindest feelings of obligation, and the strongest bonds of christian responsibility. One of their number, since the last session, has gone to Jamaica on a mission; two more are to go out under the Scottish Missionary Society; and others are agitating the question of thus devoting themselves.

The following portion of the letter, which relates to the cause of home missions and of temperance, and to the progress of popery and civil liberty, we present entire:—

"The system of christian instruction which goes under the name of home missions, has been with eminent success introduced into almost all our large towns. The present state of society in this country imperatively called for its introduction. The fact too long unnoticed, seems to have suddenly presented itself to the observation of christian philanthropy, that notwithstanding all our religious establishments of every name and party, there still lurked amidst the dense mass of our population, a large class of persons, who by their habits and mode of life, were quite impervious to the reach of the gospel. The fact was distressingly, was awfully true. Thousands have been found, who, in the immediate vicinity of our churches, were brutishly ignorant of the very first principles of the oracles of God; and who were wont to understand names the most holy, only as arbitrary and meaningless expressions of vindictive execration. The pure and salubrious river of salvation, that enriches and gladdens every land over which it flows, has, it is found, moved in one onward current, without correcting or cleansing the putrid marshes, which stagnated in the recesses of its embankments. Our city missionaries explore these secluded corners, and direct through their remotest parts, the healthful stream; even that water of life, of which if a man taste he will live forever. Their exertions have been signally blessed. They have to many been the means of deliverance from sin and wrath. Their journals teem with instances of this fact. We are happy to add, that the city mission of Glasgow comprises about twenty agents, who devote a certain number of hours every day, to visit and instruct the poor and ignorant of the district respectively allotted to them. A considerable number of these missionaries belong to our hall.

"Connected with this subject, we may notice a kind of voluntary associations of a moral character, for the idea of which the world is indebted, we believe, to New-England. We refer to Temperance Societies. These constitute, we are convinced, a most powerful engine for the amelioration of society. Your countrymen, dear brethren, have set us the example of what good may be effected by them. Never shall we blush to confess how willingly we have followed in their footsteps; and Scotland, as well as America, can now afford the evidence of fact and experience, in favour of the utility, the paramount, the transcendent utility, of Temperance Societies. The benefit they have already done is great and rapidly progressive. The unmeasured ridicule with which some persons regard them, ought perhaps to be reckoned the greatest argument in their favour. An extraordinary meeting of our hall, was a few weeks ago convened for the express purpose of taking into consideration the principles and the claims of Temperance Societies; when after an animated discussion, it was resolved, that the students, considering the baneful consequences which have resulted from the immoderate use of ardent spirits, approve of the system of Temperance Associations, as admirably calculated to remedy that evil, and recognise it to be their duty to do every thing in their power to assist in the formation and support of such associations.

"You are aware that in this country, as well as in your own, the adherents of the catholic church, falsely so called, have for several years been labouring with extreme assiduity to spread the principles of popery; and without staying to enquire whether the progress in Britain of that pernicious creed is attributable to such exertions, or to the constant influx of emigrants from Ireland, we may remark, that latterly the proselytising of Protestants to the Romish church, had become to the friends of the latter a subject of such triumphant gratulation, that it was found expedient to institute societies in most of our large towns, for the diffusion and defence of the principles of the reformation.—These have in Ireland, as well as in our own island, been attended with the most satisfactory results. In the first instance, the professors of the reformed faith have been confirmed in the principles, and acquainted with the grounds of the great secession from the Latin church; and the Catholics themselves have been led to think on the subjects of discussion; to weigh the arguments of their opponents, and above all to resort for information to that volume of sacred truth, which is able to make them wise unto salvation. A spirit of investigation has gone abroad. The two systems are being brought to a strict examination. Many are going to and fro, and nowledge is increased. Of the eventual issue of the controversy, we cannot entertain a doubt; and though the effects of it are not in the mean time apparent, in detaching from the cause of error many of its votaries, still the germinant seeds of truth are diffused over the land; the bread is cast on the waters, and will return with increase, we trust, not many days hence.

"It were altogether unpardonable, dear brethren, if in addressing you on subjects cognate to missionary enterprise, we omitted referring to the political events, which have a little while ago astonished not the European continent only, but the world. We hail, and we are sure you do the same, the recent triumph of liberty in France, as one of the grandest and happiest events that has occurred for centuries; and still more as paving the way for the progress of the gospel, in opposition to the impediments and barriers which have so long stood in its way.—It will prove, we trust, a death-blow to the interests of popery on the continent. The most influential nation within the pale of the catholic church, has virtually renounced allegiance to it; and henceforth the prevalence of different systems must be entirely determined by the reason and argument which can be adduced in their favour. In our own country, also, the public mind has recently been directed very forcibly, to the subject of ecclesiastical churches and endowments. The system has been again and again exposed with unanswerable force of argument. The political aspect of the world affords corroboration to that argument, of a kind which renders it impossible to overlook or neglect it. The principles of non-conformity are accordingly becoming more and more popular. Even in our established churches, their truth is beginning to be felt; nor does it appear extravagant to say, that at no distant period, every religious party in this nation will be left by the government to provide for its own exigencies. To say nothing of the necessity for this reformation, severed from the principles of justice and the doctrines and examples of scripture, we are satisfied, that till it is introduced, christianity will never acquire either that influence and universality of which it is susceptible, or that harmonious unity of external profession, which is not less good and becoming in the public relations of societies, than in the intercourse of private life."

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

(Extracted from the Journal for February.)

Engagements of the Society for January fully sustained.—The meeting of the Directors in January was held at the appointed time. *Forty-three* new candidates for patronage were reported, in addition to the three hundred and seventy-eight who had previously been received upon the funds. Of the latter class, a number send in their report only twice a year, in October and April, and some probably were induced to withhold their applications for the present, from fear of increasing the embarrassments of the Society. The Treasurer stated, that, notwithstanding the efforts to increase the funds, there was still a deficiency of several hundred dollars. The Board determined to adhere to their former resolution not to resort to any further loans, and were proceeding to cut down the appropriation to young men in the first and last stages of education, so as to bring them within the means at the disposal of the Board, when the following note was received by the Treasurer, from a highly valued member of the Board of the Financial Committee:—

"Mr. H. ROPES, Treasurer, &c.—Inclosed is *One Thousand Dollars*, a donation to the American Education Society, from

"S. T. ARMSTRONG.

"*January* 12, 1831."

This seasonable and unlooked for aid turned the scale, and enabled the Board to redeem their pledges. The session was adjourned for one week; and before the members came together again, the prospects of the Society were rendered bright and cheering by further donations, and especially by a valuable remittance from the presbyterian branch, in whose service the Secretary of the Parent Society had been labouring for several weeks.

The severe pressure which the Society has experienced, had for the time, awakened serious apprehensions that it would not be able to keep up with the opportunities of increasing the number of pious and educated ministers of the gospel; but it has evidently been overruled by Providence, for the firmer establishment of the Society in the confidence and affections of Christians. It is felt that upon them it must lean for support; and, that were this to be withheld, only for a few months, the Society must fail. We are glad that it is so, since this dependence necessarily produces a higher responsibility, a livelier interest, and more fervent prayer, than could be hoped for under other circumstances. At the same time, the wants of the Society have called forth a very general sympathy from both its present and its former beneficiaries, exciting the former to greater economy and self-denial, and the latter to more vigorous efforts to refund what they have received. In no former quarter, has so great an amount been returned into the treasury, as during the last.

The Directors cannot but feel encouraged by these new proofs of confidence and attachment, and they desire to go forward in the work entrusted to them, with a more believing and thankful reliance upon the favour and blessing of the great "Lord of the harvest." Let no young man of the proper character and qualifications be discouraged from applying for aid. God, who has hitherto sustained the enterprise, will not now suffer it to fail. Depending on Him, the friends and benefactors of the American Education Society renew their pledge to every such applicant, not otherwise provided for and who will conform to their rules, within the United States. *Boston, Feb.* 1831.

Harvard University.—The Board of Overseers of Harvard University held a meeting in the senate chamber, on Thursday last. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Parkman, the usual business was transacted.

From the proceedings, as stated in the Daily Advertiser, we select the following:—

The President of the University communicated for the concurrence of the Board, a body of statutes adopted by the corporation, relating to the theological department of the university. By these statutes a theological faculty is established, and the duties of instruction are confided to three professors, viz. the Hollis Professor of Divinity, a Professor of Biblical Literature, and the Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and the Pastoral Care. These statutes were read, and with those of the German professorship, were committed to Dr. Spooner, and Rev. Messrs. Codman and Walker.

The President also communicated, for the concurrence of the Board, the appointment by the corporation, of Rev. John G. Palfrey, to be professor of biblical literature, and also the appointment of the same gentleman to be dean of the theological faculty.

It appears by this, that the corporation have determined to make the *theological school* a part of the *university*, and thus enlist HARVARD COLLEGE in the service of UNITARIANISM, *during the war*. If they are disposed to do this, they have the *power*, though not the *right*; and having the power, they resolve to exercise it, as long as the people are willing that the *few* shall exclude the *many* from the privileges to which they are entitled.—*Boston Rec.*

The Tract "Quench not the Spirit," blessed to a Universalist.—It may not be improper, says the Secretary of the Auxiliary Tract Society in the state of New-York, for me to state that the tract, *Quench not the Spirit*, was an instrument in the hands of God of awakening me from a very stupid, dangerous state in early life. I had made a public profession of religion, but afterward embraced the doctrine of *universal salvation*; and for twelve years was a firm believer in the final salvation of all men. Not far from three years since, I, for the first time, read the above named tract. It filled my mind with serious thoughts of the present, past, and future. I was brought almost immediately to resolve to spend the remnant of my days in the service of the Redeemer; and I think I can sincerely say there has not been a day since that time, in which it has not been the sincere desire of my soul to spend and be spent in the service of the blessed Redeemer. I now honestly and sincerely believe the doctrine of universal salvation to be a delusion.—*Am. Tract Magazine.*

North-Travancore, says Mr. Miller, presents to the view of the christian philanthropist a brighter prospect and more promising field than any that is to be found in the eastern world.—The prospect is most animating. Opposition has indeed been experienced. The demon of persecution has been raised. In some places the attempt has been made to exterminate the gospel; and in others, where that was impracticable, every thing has been tried to impede its progress. It is remarkable, that, in this diabolical work, Hindoos, Mahomedans, and *Papists* united, and seemed to make common cause.

London Missionary Society.—This society occupies 80 stations; has 88 missionaries, 17 assistants, and more than 400 native teachers.—Income the last year, about $214,337.

Indiana.—The Wabash Presbytery embraces within its bounds, fifteen or sixteen counties, containing about 60 or 65,000 souls; and yet there are but *three* presbyterian ministers occupied in preaching the gospel. There are other ministers connected with the Presbytery, but their time is principally occupied at Bloomington college.

Dedication.—On Thursday, the 16th ult. a new meeting-house, belonging to the third presbyterian society of Troy, was dedicated to Almighty God, at the village of Albia, in the fifth ward of the city. Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Albany, preached the sermon to a very crowded, interested and solemn audience. Rev. Mr. Clark, now of Troy, made the dedicating prayer.

Immediately after the house was given to the Lord in these consecrating services, a new church of sixty-five members was organised, to be called the third presbyterian church of Troy. Of those who were organised into this church, fifty-one came from Rev. Mr. Beman's church.

Among other things embraced in the covenant adopted by this branch of Christ's family was this:—"We do solemnly promise to abstain entirely from using, or dealing in ardent spirits, except as medicine." Nearly every individual member of this church was previously connected with a Temperance Society. It was decided *unanimously*, not to receive as members, either by letter or profession, any who will not adopt the principle of entire abstinence.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Baptist College.—The committee of the New-York Baptist State Convention have decided on locating a college, under the patronage of that denomination, at Brockport.

American Home Missionary Society.—From their Magazine for February, we learn, that during the month ending Jan. 15th, they appointed five missionaries, and reappointed seventeen.

The entire receipts of the *Baptist Tract Society* have decreased, during the last year, about two fifths, from about 5000 to about $3000.

Three persons have been lately fined, for indecent conduct and language in a public stage in New-York, by reason of which some respectable females were compelled to leave it.

REVIVALS.

Geneva, Waterloo, and Vicinity.—A correspondent informs us, that the work in Geneva has become very general and powerful; that it is powerful at Waterloo, beyond any thing previously known in that part of the country; and that several other towns near by are enjoying the special favours of God's Spirit. A clerical friend, recently from the western part of the state, says that almost if not quite every town west of Genesee river is more or less favoured.

New-York.—By the last Evangelist, by the Christian Intelligencer, (Dutch reformed), and by the Observer of Saturday last, which has just reached us, we should infer that there was no dimunition of the good work in that city.—Christians every where are desired to mention that precious field of influence in their prayers.

Albany.—The recent four days' meeting at Albany, as we are gratified to learn from various sources, was attended with the happiest results. The work of God appears to have been deepened by its instrumentality; and some powerful displays of converting mercy have succeeded. The interest during the meeting continued to increase; and at the final close, it is believed that near two hundred of the impenitent arose in token of desiring the prayers of Christians; and came forward and stood in the aisles. The whole scene was one of such awful solemnity as will not soon be forgotten. The ministers who officiated were, Messrs. Kirk, Deming, Van Vechten, Clark, Aikin, Frost, Lansing, and perhaps one or two others. A correspondent of the Evangelist speaks of the communion season at Mr. Kirk's church on the Sabbath as one of great solemnity.

"Rev. Mr. A——, says the writer, preached, in the morning, from Luke xv, 10:—"There is joy in heaven, among the angels of God, over one sinner that repenteth." The house was full and solemn, and the Lord was there by his Holy Spirit. In the afternoon the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered. About forty were received on profession of faith, and several by letter.

"The house was crowded to overflowing, above and below; and deep and awful solemnity pervaded the great multitude there assembled. Mr. F. Mr. D. and Mr. K. officiated at the table, and severally addressed the communicants and the assembly. Never have I witnessed a scene of such awful solemnity, except at Rome during the great revival, on the first Sabbath in March, when nearly two hundred were received into the church; and a vast number of immortal souls were looking on, and witnessed the separation from themselves of this goodly number. That was a scene, which, from my then situation, I trust I never shall forget; and the circumstances of this communion bring the events of that day vividly to my recollection. It was plainly to be seen on the countenances of the attentive audience, that this solemn scene was taking deep hold of many a dying sinner.

"In the evening, the house was crowded at an early hour. Dr. L. delivered a powerful and heart searching discourse, from PROV. xxiii, 26, "Son, give me thine heart." The Spirit of the

Lord was there, and divine truth, in its omnipotence, was made to bear upon the sinner's conscience. At the close of the sermon, sinners were desired to come forward in front of the altar, and a large number presented themselves, several of whom, it is believed, surrendered themselves into the hands of the blessed Jesus, and were born again of his Holy Spirit."

Revival in a School.—By a letter in a late Baptist Register, under date of Feb. 4th, from Rev. A. Webb, a young man from the Hamilton seminary, who is keeping school and preaching in Berkshire, Broome county, it would appear that the Lord is manifesting himself in that place with power. The preacher had habitually felt his own weakness of late, yet had been strengthened in God and assisted in his preaching. "I have never so realised (he says) the blessedness of that kind promise of our dear Saviour, "Lo, I am with you," as for a few weeks past." Meetings are held in the place five evenings a week, with increasing solemnity; and a few cases of hopeful conversion have been witnessed among the congregation.

"A work of grace commenced, also, (he adds), in my school, about four weeks ago, and three or four we hope were then converted. Last Wednesday a week, there seemed to be a new impulse. While I was praying in the morning, one of the young ladies obtained a hope. The feeling seemed to increase in school during the forenoon. I closed by prayer, and went to visit one of my scholars, who in distress of mind had sent for me. I returned, and found that two had obtained hopes in Christ during the intermission. On entering the school room, one of the young gentlemen who had not before discovered much feeling, came to me, and with tears requested that I would commence the school by prayer. I did so. The whole school with the exception of three or four, were in tears.

"I dismissed the school, and told the students I should remain, and any could stay who wished. None departed. I conversed with individuals; and those who had previously obtained hopes, in obedience to our divine Master, began to say, "Come." During that day, nine of my scholars obtained hopes.

"The following day, that is, a week ago yesterday, I commenced as usual; but the state of feeling was such that the students could not study. I again dismissed the school. Eleven, we trust, were that day brought into the kingdom of Christ.

"Friday was spent in the same manner. In the afternoon, the report of the state of the school having gone considerably abroad, a young gentleman and three young ladies from Richford, only one of whom was pious, visited us; and the next day they returned, all hoping in the Saviour. Several from the common school in the other part of the house, came in, and we think found the Saviour precious to their souls. During two days, twenty of my students think they found Jesus in that room; and during the four last days of last week, twenty-five persons think they experienced in that same room a change of heart. When I commenced school, only one solitary individual in school had a hope. Now, out of forty-four, twenty-eight indulge hopes, and sixteen are yet strangers to God."

Wyoming, Pa.—The Baptist Register mentions, under this head, the baptism of 209 persons by elder J. Elliot, as fruits of an existing revival.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: MARCH 1, 1831.

Utica.—The four days' meeting here is still in session at the moment (Monday) of writing this article. We can only say, we have witnessed scenes of overwhelming interest. Meetings are thronged; and the great question is evidently agitated by many. Numbers, we trust, have submitted themselves to God. Among the clergymen present from a distance, are Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Albany, and Rev. Mr. Boardman, from Watertown. The work in this place has for a long time been peculiarly precious.

Prayer in England in behalf of the Country. A large and solemn assembly was lately convened by the united congregations of dissenters at Islington, to pray for the rulers of the country, and for the country at large. Many clergymen were present. The house was crowded to overflowing; and an unusual spirit of prayer, it is believed, has been awakened, which will not soon decline. Ought not this example of our transatlantic brethren to be imitated in our own country, at such a time as the present?

How shall they speak, except they be sent.—"A correspondent of the Evangelist offers the following important considerations, in favour of increasing the amount of funds for foreign missionary purposes. The hint is timely and judicious:—

"I am personally acquainted with at least twenty-five young men, whom I have repeatedly heard express their determination, to preach the gospel to the heathen, unless their way should be hedged up by Providence. Three or four of them have already been licensed to preach, and all will be, in less than three years. Now it is evident, that in the present state of missionary feeling in our churches, but few of these, if any, can go. The present amount of contributions will hardly support those who are already in the field. Shall, then, these brethren stay at home? What church or association of churches dare take upon them the fearful responsibility of withholding from millions of heathen the only remedy which can save them from hell? If these servants of Christ have been influenced by the Spirit of God in making this resolution, shall not he be found fighting against God who withholds aught, that his hands can spare, from the treasury of the Lord? And will not the blood of may souls be required at his hand?"

Arrival of Missionaries.—A vessel from Calcutta brings the intelligence, that Rev. E. Kincaid, and Mr. F. Mason, and their wives, have arrived at that city: But the vessel brings no letters.

Burman Children.—The Baptist Christian Watchman says, that considerable interest is felt at the present time in Maine and elsewhere, on the subject of educating Burman children in their own country. The sum required is $25 annually, for four years.

Literary and Theological School at Hanover, Ia.—This school has adopted the manual labour system; and an agent is now in New-York city, soliciting funds in its behalf, through favour of several of the presbyterian clergy.

Three Days' Meeting.—We are desired to state, that a three days' meeting will be held in the presbyterian meeting-house at Watertown, to commence at 10, A. M. on the 8th of March.

The remarks and inquiries of "BELLAMY," to day, will be fully answered in our next. Has our correspondent chosen an appropriate signature? The good Dr. Bellamy, whose memory is still so precious in the American churches, entertained, we believe, very consistent *practical*, as well as doctrinal views of the divine sovereignty.

The seventh presbyterian church of New-York city (Rev. Mr. Baldwin's) was destroyed by fire a few evenings since.

The Bishop of Calcutta is making arrangements for the establishment of infant schools.

For the Western Recorder.

PROFESSORS OF THE RELIGION OF JESUS, THIS WILL NEVER DO.

Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made to redeem the Sabbath from desecration, there are professed friends of the Sabbath, who own stages and stock in steam-boats and canal-boats, which they allow to run on that holy day.

In one church in New-England, I know of four influential men, who are directors in a steamboat company, and consent to the boat's running on the Sabbath, and I may say *order* it thus to run, being as they are among the number who manage its affairs.

I know, also, of some professors of religion, who lately had an interest in the pioneer line of stages, but now *own* and *manage* lines which run upon the Sabbath.

I know of many professors, who own stages, and allow them to disturb our peace, by passing through our land on the Sabbath.

A man, who said he was *not* a professor, told me the other day, in justification of himself for causing nearly two hundred persons to work on the Sabbath, that the Rev. Mr. —— owned stock in his line of boats, which run upon the Sabbath.

I have no doubt that such professors feel unhappy, and would prefer, if convenient, to have their vehicles stop on the Sabbath; but they do not stop them. They hold on to the evil, and thereby give countenance to all those who would destroy this blessed institution.

Brethren, *this will never do.* I would not at this important crisis, for the wealth of the nation, stand in your place, and bear the awful responsibility which you are assuming. The Sabbath must be redeemed from profanation, or our country must sink into anarchy and misrule; and if *professed* Christians will not lead the way in this reform, and set a holy example, how shall we expect others to do it?

Every Christian, now entangled, should speedily separate himself from sabbath-breaking establishments; for God requires us to "remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy;" and at the last great day of accounts, he will ask, how his Sabbaths have been treated.

Dear brethren, will you lend your influence to *continue* this great sin, while many others are weeping over, and labouring to *prevent* it; praying to the Lord of the Sabbath, to cause the nations of the earth to reverence that holy day? "I tremble, because I know God is just."

HARMON KINGSBURY.

January, 1831. *Agent General Union.*

The work alluded to in the following notice from a clerical correspondent, has already been named in our columns, but the writer wishes his brethren in this vicinity to be made more acquainted with the nature of its contents:—

For the Western Recorder.

The Biblical Repository Vol. 1, No. 1, edited by Edward Robison, professor extraordinary in the Theological Seminary at Andover, has just issued from the press. The following are its contents:—

1. Theological Education in Germany; by the editor, with an extended description of the German universities.
2. Interpretation of Psalm 16th; by Professor Stuart.
3. Grammatico-historical Interpretation of the Scriptures: by Prof. Hahn, of Leipsic.
4. Remarks on Hahn on Interpretation; by Prof. Stuart.
5. Grammatical accuracy of the Writers of the New-Testament; by Prof. Tittman, of Leipsic.
6. Theological Literature and Education in Italy: by Prof. Tholuck, of Halle.
7. Literary notices:—1st. Literature of the Old Testament: 2d, Literature of the New-Testament: 3d, Systematic Theology: 4th, Oriental Literature.

This is a valuable work. We congratulate the clergy of our country, that so valuable a periodical is put within their reach. If the first number is a fair specimen of the character of the work, of which we have no doubt, it ought to be in the hands of every minister, who wishes to cultivate enlarged and correct views in the department of Biblical Literature. It will doubtless be read with great delight. Wm. Williams is the agent in Utica.

Fairfield, Feb. 18, 1831.

We like the suggestion contained in the following article:—

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to say, through your columns, to the people of Utica, that they may materially benefit the boatman on the canal, by establishing a library for them, in this village; that when they arrive here, they may draw books and afterwards exchange them from time to time as they return. Two or three thousand volumes, I imagine, might be easily contributed by the inhabitants with little or no real expense, in valuable books, now lying on hand, almost as useless lumber to *the possessors;* but which, if thus disposed of, would be of incalculable advantage to those who need something to occupy their leisure hours. COTTAGER.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Feb. 14.—In the Senate, Mr. Frelinghuysen submitted the following resolution, which was subsequently adopted, 43 to 3:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," passed the 30th March, 1802, have been fully complied with on the part of United States government; and if they have not, that he inform the Senate of the reasons that have induced the government to decline the enforcement of said act.

The House of Representatives took up a memorial presented by Mr. Everett, of Mass. on the 7th inst. from the inhabitants of Northampton, Mass. against the removal of the Indians. A call of the house was ordered, but suspended, on 193 members answering to their names. Mr. Tucker, of S. C. and subsequently Mr. Wickliffe, moved the question of consideration, on a motion of Mr. Everett that the memorial should be committed to the committee on Indian affairs, with instructions to report a bill, making further provision for executing the laws of the United States, and for the faithful observance of treaties with Indian tribes. The question of consideration was carried, upon a division, by yeas and nays, by a vote of 101 to 93. The subject was then taken up, and discussed by Mr. Everett until 4 o'clock, "in a most eloquent and powerful speech," when the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.—In the Senate, various memorials were presented, against the removal of the Southern Indians.

The vote was taken on Mr. Grundy's resolution, to restrict the examination of the committee appointed to enquire into the management of the post-office department, and it passed, ayes 24, noes 21.

In the House of Representatives, an attempt was made to reconsider the vote on the bill for the relief of the widow of Com. Decatur, which failed; and the bill was finally rejected, 99 to 90.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.—In the Senate, no business of importance was transacted.

In the House of Representatives, the bill supplementary to the act of 1828, for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, ayes 126, noes 43.

In relation to the proceedings of the House, this day, the National Intelligencer says—"The House of Representatives devoted nearly the whole day's sitting assiduously to the consideration of bills for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution. The greater part of the time was bestowed on a bill making general provision for such of the reliques of the revolutionary army as have not been embraced by former acts; and our readers will learn with satisfaction, that the provisions of the bill have been extended also to the surviving *militia* of the revolution; thus, for the first time and after various efforts, comprehending that meritorious class of our revolutionary defenders in the bounty of their country. The bill also makes the relief which it provides, go back and take effect from the first of January, 1830. The news of this act of the representatives, will cheer the heart of many a worn-down veteran, and send a beam of comfort into the gloom of the little span that seperates him from the grave. Besides, the House persevered in the good work, until it had got through fifty-five bills, providing relief for individual cases, not coming within the general pension laws."

Thursday, Feb. 17.—The Senate were engaged on executive business, which is transacted with closed doors.

In the House of Representatives, a number of appropriation bills were passed—for the naval and military service, for improving harbours, for fortifications, for the Indian department, and for several works of internal improvement.

Friday, Feb. 18.—In the Senate, the general appropriation bill was taken into consideration. The committee on finance recommended an amendment to the bill, after it came from the House of Representatives, by inserting a sum to cover the expenses of a minister to Constantinople, and for the salaries of the ministers that formed the treaty with Turkey. Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia, moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the salaries for the Turkish ministers. He sustained his motion by saying that the mission was wholly unauthorised, and unconstitutional; that the President had gone further than had ever been contended for by any of his predecessors; that he had not only constituted the mission, but had omitted to send the nomination of the ministers to the Senate, when a session had intervened; and that to pay for the mission would, in effect, sanction the unconstitutionality of the mission. Gen. Smith replied to Mr. Tazewell, and stated the great commercial advantages the country would gain by the treaty. Mr. Tazewell, in answer, said that he supposed an account was to be opened; on one side of which would stand a violated constitution, and on the other commercial gain.—The Senate adjourned, without deciding the question.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Feb. 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton from the committee on the judiciary, on the petition of inhabitants of Herkimer county, in relation to certain lands claimed and held by Edward Elbee, an alien, made a long report upon that subject, and introduced a bill bearing the following title:—"Concerning estates claimed and held by aliens, and to provide for the enforcement of the conditions under which such aliens hold and claim the same."

In the Assembly, Mr. Otis presented a bill to increase the salary of the judges of the supreme court to $2500, and of the circuit judges to $1750.

A communication was received from E. P. Livingston, stating that as lieutenant-governor, he was ex officio a regent of the university, and he therefore resigned the place of regent conferred on him in 1827.

The remainder of the day was spent in the discussion of the bill to incorporate the Tanner's bank at Catskill. The amendments offered to the bill, on this and the preceding days when it was under consideration, were almost innumerable; many of which were adopted.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.—In the Senate, Mr. Allen reported a bill to authorise the comptroller to loan the money belonging to the bank fund, on bonds and mortgages of double the value of the loaned. The bill also increases the salary of the bank commissioners from $1500 to $2000.

The committee of the whole again took up the Chenango canal bill. Mr. Foster spoke in favour of the bill until the hour of adjournment.

In the Assembly, the day was again spent on the Tanner's bank bill. The discussion resulted in the rejection of all the amendments which had been made; and the bill was so amended as to conform it to the provisions of the revised statutes on the subject of banks. Other amendments were then offered, some of which were adopted; when the committee of the whole rose and reported the bill to the house.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.—In the Senate, the Chenango canal bill was again under consideration. Mr. Benton spoke at length against it, and Mr. Maynard in favour of it; when the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly, Mr. Selden from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill relative to the assessment and collection of taxes. This bill is in accordance with petitions from Alleghany and Steuben, that paper securities held by aliens, for lands, &c. may be taxed as are those belonging to residents.

The House concurred in the report of the committee of the whole on the Tanners' bank bill, ayes 70, noes 20.

The bill in relation to elections of justices of the peace, to supply vacancies, was read the third time and passed.

Thursday, Feb. 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Maynard concluded his remarks in favour of the Chenango canal bill; when the Senate adj'd.

In the Assembly, the bill to provide for cases in which judges are disqualified from acting, after a long debate, was rejected.

Friday, Feb. 25.—In the Senate, Mr. Talmadge spoke for an hour and a half against the Chenango canal bill; when the Senate adj'd.

In the Assembly, the bill to incorporate the Catskill Tanners' bank, was read the third time and passed, ayes 92, noes 18.

The bills to incorporate the Buffalo bank and the Yates county bank, passed the committee of the whole.

Saturday, Feb. 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Talmadge concluded his remarks in opposition to the Chenango canal bill.

In the Assembly, the bills to incorporate the Buffalo bank, and the Yates county bank, were read the third time and passed; the former unanimously, and the latter, ayes 92, noes 8.

The first sections of the bills to incorporate the Madison county, the Montgomery county, the Oswego county, & the Ulster county banks, passed the committee of the whole, and were then referred to a select committee, to accommodate their provisions to the *pattern bank bill.*

Mr. Selden, from the committee of ways and means, made a long report upon the general finances of the state, and three times the usual number of copies were ordered to be printed.

FOREIGN.

London papers to the 16th, and Paris papers to the 18th of January, were recived by several arrivals at New-York, during the last week.

There appears, says the New-York Daily Advertiser, to be a great deal of excitement in *Ireland*; though it is remarked in the London Courier of the evening of January 15th, that the measures adopted by the Marquis of Anglesea were producing beneficial effects. The repeal of the union is now the great object, and Mr. O'Connell and his friends were driving all their forces to that point.

In *England*, fires and disturbances were still kept up, though the courts were trying the rioters by droves, and many convictions were constantly taking place.

Poland.—Great enthusiasm is stated to exist in Poland, and every effort was making to meet the Russian forces, if they should attempt to reach Warsaw. The Emperor of Russia had issued a manifesto against the Poles, in which he declares that his object is "justice, and not vengeance," and says, he "shall discriminate between his faithful subjects who retnrn to their duty, and those who persevere in rebellion.—Powerful Russia is able, in a single battle, to reduce to obedience those who have dared to disturb the peace."

The Russian forces were preparing to move towards Poland; but it is said were detained by moderate weather, which rendered it almost impracticable to transport their artillery and heavy materials, and by the *cholera morbus*, which it is said had made its appearance in the neighbourhood of the troops. The latter, if correct, may prove a formidable difficulty among a body of armed soldiers.

A private letter from Warsaw, dated 1st January, states that 160 pieces of cannon are ready to launch their fires upon the enemy. The bank had resumed its transactions, commercial relations had been re-established, schools were reopened, and a double energy had been created by union and wisdom. The voluntary contributions already amount to 30,000 Polish florins.

An article from the Grand Duchy Posen says, "Before the end of January, Poland will have 150,000 armed men in battle array, and 200,000 irregulars, armed with pikes and pistols. The general devotion is admirable and the sacrifices immense."

It is stated that the Polish commissioners, being refused admission into Russia, except as Russian subjects, consented to call themselves such.

France.—General tranquility existed in France, but there were a few cases of local excitement in some towns. A French army of 20,000 men, it is stated, is to be assembled on the frontiers of Switzerland; but with the most friendly understanding; Switzerland having declared herself neutral, and France having expressed her confidence in her maintaining her neutrality against other nations. This of course strengthens France on that side. The reports of commercial failures are not confirmed: but money matters were in a bad state in Paris.

The following article, shows conclusively that some modifications of the existing government of France, are contemplated by the people:—

Paris, Dec. 28.—This day nearly two thousand young men, students of the schools of law and medicine, waited upon Gen. LaFayette, to offer to him the expression of their regret for his resignation of the command of the national guards. The General was at the Chamber of Deputies, when he heard that they had arrived at his residence; but taking a hackney coach, he, with his son, and M. Barrot, repaired to his hotel. On his arrival he was saluted with the deafening cries of "Vive LaFayette!" by the students, who literally carried him from the carriage into the court-yard. Having formed a square, M. de St. Firmin (a law student) stepped forward and addressed the General and M. Barrot in the name of his comrades, in an animated speech, in which we find the following sentences:—"We compliment you on having divorced yourself from those who wished to measure the great revolution of July by their own pigmy standard. France will soon know the extent of confidence she ought to place in a government from which LaFayette separates himself. We say *France*, for the departments sympathise with us. There we have our fathers, our brothers, who participate in our sentiments. Your name had rallied her patriots. It is you, General, whom France followed; it is you whom she will follow still. The fate of the revolution is placed above the contemptible *coteries*, which the great nation will soon trample under foot."

M. Jules Sambuc, a medical student, expressed similar sentiments.

After which the General and M. Barrot returned thanks, and recommended these young men to prove, by their moderation and wisdom, that they were worthy of the liberty they had conquered. The students then retired, crying "Vive LaFayette! Vive Dupont de l'Eure! Vive Odillon Barrot! and a bas la Chambre des Deputies!"

By the following extract from a London paper, it appears that Leopold is looking towards Belgium, and the ex-king of France is plotting for a republic:—

"The most important disclosure yet made is M. Lafitte's, when he declared that there was written proof to show that the friends of the exiled family were leagued to establish a republic, and to expel the Orleans branch from the throne."

A society has been established in Paris, under the auspices of M. LaFayette, for promoting the cause of Poland. The subscription in that city in favour of the Poles, amounts already to 600,000 fr. including 20,000 fr. given by Gen. LaFayette.

Switzerland has effected a bloodless revolution. The Diet has declared each canton at liberty to adopt its own system, and declared the country neutral.

Italy.—The tri-coloured flag has been displayed in several frontier villages of Piedmont. From other parts there is nothing important. Of the reported revolution in Rome we find nothing.

Belgium.—The London Courier, of Jan. 13th, says that it appears from Brussels gazettes, that a Bavarian prince is likely to be placed on the throne of Belgium. This will be done, not at the free choice of that country, but as the best step in her power under existing circumstances. The Prince Otho, of Bavaria, is the individual spoken of. "He enjoys a good reputation," says that paper, "and has been bred in a liberal school."

It appears, from a communication made to the Belgian Congress, by M. Gendebien, who had been on an embassy to Paris, that in an interview with the King of France, that monarch, in answer to a question put to him by Mr. G. declined giving his assent that his (the king's) son should be called to the throne of Belgium, and gave as a reason, that a general war would be the inevitable consequence.

The constitution was under discussion in the Belgian Congress.

Portugal.—Reports were very unfavourable to the health of Don Miguel, and it was even rumored that he was dead. The policy of Great-Britain appears to have entirely changed towards him, and negotiations for his recognition are said to be broken off.

Boundary Question.—The most important article to America, contained in the papers by this arrival, is the information that the boundary question, which was referred to the King of the Netherlands, is at length settled. [But whether in favour of the United States or Great-Britain, is not mentioned.]

Great-Britain.—It seems to be the expectation of many persons, that the present disturbed state of England, is the precursor not only of insurrection, but of a revolution in that kingdom. That the people of Great-Britain are heavily burthened with the immense weight of their national debt, and the taxes to which that gives rise, in addition to the vast sums required for the support of the government, is an undoubted truth; and no other nation on the globe could have supported their system for such a length of time. But though their difficulties are great, we do not look for a revolution in that country at the present time. Mobs, riots, and even insurrections may occur, and a good deal of mischief may be done, even beyond that which has already taken place. But many of those who are engaged in burning hay-stacks, and destroying machinery, have been arraigned before the courts, and have been tried, and convicted, and have been, or will undoubtedly be punished according to law for their offences. The fact that that laws are executed, shews that the arm of government is firm and energetic. In addition to this, it is to be considered, that the immense amount of property and wealth in the nation, must be on the side of the government. To this may be still added the intelligence of the country. There always has been, and there probably always will be, a struggle in Great-Britain, between the two great political parties into which the nation is divided—the whigs and the tories. The latter have held the government, almost exclusively, for a long time, until the late change in the administration. Now the former, who have always professed to be in favour of retrenchment and reform, and for lightening the public burthens, are in power. The public expectation will of course be directed to this administration, from whom they anticipate relief, and a more liberal and popular system. This very expectation will have a tendency to allay uneasiness, and prevent violence, if any persons should be disposed to proceed to that length. For these, and many other reasons, notwithstanding all the unfavourable symptoms in the affairs of Great Britain, we are not convinced that they are at present in dangur of a revolution.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Dinner to LaFayette.—The Americans in Paris gave a public dinner to Gen. La Fayette, and several of his friends, on the 8th of December. A large number of American citizens were present. Among the names we observe those of the American minister, and of two of the sons of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany. Mr. J. F. Cooper presided. A number of patriotic toasts were given, and several speeches were made on the occasion. When LaFayette was toasted, he addressed the company, and in the course of his remarks he observed—"During the vicissitudes of a long life, my eyes have been fixed on the United States, as my polar star. In every trying act of mine, my first idea has been, what will the American people think of it?"—This propensity in the General, however natural it may be, has doubtless excited the fears of the government, and probably caused his resignation of the command of the national guards. A late letter from Paris says—"Here, nothing produces more apprehension, than any approach on the part of the government to a republic. The General's politics on this point are considered rather dangerous." LaFayette, it seems, is in favour of a much more extended right of suffrage than is considered safe in that mercurial country.

Shipwreck.—An arrival at New-York from Rio-Janeiro, brings information that the British frigate Thetis was totally lost, Dec. 10th, on Cape-Frio. About thirty of the crew were drowned, and several died on the cape before assistance could be rendered. The frigate had on board two millions of dollars.

DOMESTIC.

Appointment by the Governor and Senate.—Nehemiah H. Earll, superintendent of the salt-springs, in the place of Dr. Kirkpatrick. Julius Pond, attorney for the Brothertown Indians. Aaron Ives and Frederick E. Goodrich, auctioneers for Oneida county.

Presidential Nomination.—The friends of the national administration in the Legislature of this state, met at the capitol, on Monday evening of last week, and nominated President Jackson for a re-election.

Cherokee Lands.—The Milledgeville Recorder mentions, that the surveyors elected at the last session of the Legislature of Georgia, to lay off into districts the territory belonging to the state, occupied by the Cherokee Indians, have executed their bonds, &c. and will proceed forthwith to the discharge of their duties.

MARRIED,

Yesterday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Aikin, *James Platt*, Esq. to Mrs. *Susan K. Auchmuty*, both of this village.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 25th ult. *Almira*, only child of Mr. Orrin Edgerton, aged five weeks.

"Smitten friends
Are angels sent on errands full of love;
For us they languish, and for us they die;
And shall they languish, shall they die, in vain?"

At Hamilton college, on the 12th ult. *Williams R. Hall*, of Lenox, Madison county, aged 19; a member of that institution.

In Deerfield, on the 26th ult. Miss *Julia Weaver*, daughter of Gen. John G. Weaver, aged 22.

In Granville, N. Y. on the 20th ult. *Isaac Bishop*, Esq. aged 51.

In Norwich, Conn. Rev. *David Austin*, aged 72.

In Binghamton, Broome co. on the 5th ult. Mr. *William Stuart*, aged 72.

In Palmyra, Wayne co. on the 4th ult. Mr. *Joseph Colt*, aged 64. His death was occasioned by a fall on his left side, as he was walking home from church the last Sabbath of December.

In Cumberland, R. I. on the 26th ult. Mr. *Jeremiah Wilkinson*, aged 89. He is said to be the first person that manufactured cut nails in this country.

In Sparta, Livingston co. *William M'Cartney*, Esq. aged 62, one of the earliest settlers of the Genesee country.

In Easton, on the 24th inst, Dr. *Jonathan Mosher*, formerly member of assembly from Washington county, aged about 70.

List of Letters received at the office of the Western Recorder, during the last week.

Robert Shiell, with enclosure for the Western Education Society, C. Marsh, P. M. D. Belknap, Jr. P. M. R. Bicknell, P. M. S. Thayer, P. M. J. Kilbourn, P. M. Lemuel Jewell, Oliver Phelps, E. Allen.

INTERESTING MEMOIRS.

FOR sale by HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street—

Life of Martin Luther, by A. Bower; Life of John Calvin; Life of Reginald Heber, D. D. bishop of Calcutta; Sacred Biography, by H. Hunter. D. D.; Memoirs of Rev. D. Brainard, missionary to the Indians; Complete works of Henry Kirk White, with an account of his life; Memoirs of Rev. Pliny Fisk, late missionary to Palestine; Do. of the late Mrs. Susan Huntington, by Rev. B. B. Wisner; Do. of Rev. Levi Parsons, first American missionary to Palestine; Do. of Rev. Edward Payson, D. D.; Do. and Writings of Miss Fanny Woodbury, selected and edited by Rev. Joseph Emerson; Do. of Rev. Legh Richmond; Do. of Mrs. Ann H. Judson, late missionary to Burmah, including a history of the American baptist mission in the Burman empire, by Rev. J. D. Knowles; Do. of the Life and Writings of Rev. Claudius Buchanan; Do. of the Life and Writings of Mrs. Isabella Graham; Do. of Mrs. Harriet Newell; Do. of the Life and Death of Rev. Andrew Fuller; Do. of the Life, Character and Writings of Dr. Philip Doddridge; Do. and Remains of Rev. Charles Buck; Life of Mahommed, by Rev. Geo. Bush; Memoirs of the Life and Character of Rev. John Elliot, apostle of the North-American Indians; Do. of Captain James Wilson; Do. of the Life, Writings and Character of John Mason Good; Do. of Mrs. Clarissa Wells; Do. of Catharine Smelt; Life of Geo. Desmond; &c.

Utica, Feb. 22, 1831.

CLINTON ACADEMY.

THE Female Department of this Institution will be opened for the reception of Young Ladies, on the second Monday in May next, under the care of Misses CATHERINE B. & JULIA A. HAYES. The plan of the school is such, as to embrace all kinds of instruction, from the most simple elementary branches to those of the highest grade usually taught in female seminaries. The terms of tuition will be as follows:—

For reading, orthography, and plain sewing,	$2 00
" the above branches, with the addition of writing, arithmetic, and orthography, with definitions, - - -	3 00
" English grammar, geography, with problems on the globe, composition, history, chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, rhetoric, logic, and geometry,	5 00
" Needle-work, of every description, drawing, & painting, in its various branches,	6 00

French, music, and botany, a separate charge.

The strictest attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils. The branches above mentioned will be taught on the most improved plans now in use in the various schools of our country.

From the long experience of the elder Miss HAYES, and from the fact of her having been for several years the principal of a very extensive institution in Nashville, Tennessee, the Trustees, with much confidence, recommend the school to the patronage of an enlightened public. The male department will continue under the direction of the Rev. SALMON STRONG, whose abilities as a teacher are well known, and who will exercise a general supervision over the female department. SAM'L COMSTOCK, *Sec'ry.*

Clinton, Feb. 21, 1831. 8w10

TO LET,

THE STORE, No. 76, Genesee street, with or without the Warehouse in the rear attached to it; and the rear Office in the 2d story. Also, the two story Brick House in Lansing street, next door to H. Denio, Esq.; and a House on Seneca street. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

PARKER & HASTINGS.

Utica, Feb. 22, 1831. 8

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at the Depository of the American Sunday School Union, Utica—

Life of St. Paul: Grand Father Gregory:
Evening Recreations, in a series of Dialogues on the Geography and History of the Bible:
Life of Mrs. Judson, with an account of the Baptist mission at Burmah:
Jesus Christ the Child's best Teacher:
Mary Scott, or the Child I loved at the Sunday School: The Hills:
Together with an entire assortment of the Union's Publications.

Orders addressed to the Agent, No. 137, Genesee st. will receive immediate attention. *Jan.* 18, 1831. 1

WILLIAM WHITELEY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, and MUSIC SELLER, on the corner of Genesee and Whitesboro' streets, No. 29. up stairs, Utica.

Patent and all other Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Fifes, and all other Wind Instruments, Bass Viols, Violins, Bows and Strings, Bassoons, Serpents, and Clarionet and Bassoon Reeds, wholesale and retail.

☞ Instruments repaired. *Jan.* 11, 1831. 2m3

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

JUST received by PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90, Genesee street, comprising a very large and general assortment of articles in their line of business, among which are—

100 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Tonkay and Black Teas, of fresh importations:
30 hhds. St. Croix, Muscovado & N. Orleans Sugars:
50 boxes Loaf & Lump Sugars: 40 hhds. Molasses:
200 boxes Bunch, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins:
30 kegs Raisins: 100 boxes Herring:
40 bags Coffee: 250 qtls. Cod & Scale Fish:
100 bags Shot, assorted numbers, &c. &c.

Which are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance from cost. *Utica, Dec.* 14, 1830. 50

TO DISCHARGE FROM DEBT.

[Pursuant to Revised Statutes, part 2, title 1, chap. 5, art. 3, relating to "voluntary assignments made pursunt to the application of an insolvent and his creditors."]

HUGH WYLIE, of Westmoreland, Oneida county; notice first published March 1, 1831; creditors to appear before Chester Hayden, Esq. first judge of Oneida common pleas, at his office, in the village of Utica, on the 11th day of May, 1831, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. 4w10

MUSICA SACRA.

THE 9th edition of the MUSICA SACRA is just published and for sale by HASTINGS & TRACY. *Dec.* 28, 1830.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Stonington Phenix.

"JESUS WEPT."

Sweet summer winds had fled the wood,
And fragrant flowers the verdant sward,
When Mary, wan, by grief subdu'd,
Went forth to meet her blessed Lord.
Her drooping form, her flowing hair,
Told that her grief none might console,
As at his feet, in deep despair,
In one wild burst she pour'd her soul.

"And hast thou come, in hope to meet
Whom friendship's bond to thee had tied?
Ah! chide not, Lord, that I repeat,
Had'st thou been here, he had not died:
But now, my brother, thou art where
Thy friend can ne'er disturb thy sleeping;
In yon dim, mouldering cave; thou'rt there,
Nor heed'st thy grief-worn sister's weeping."

He stood; he gaz'd upon her form,
The lov'd, who breath'd that plaintive sound:
Meek woman's tears fell fast and warm,
Low at his feet upon the ground:
A troubled glance, a stifled sigh,
Emotion's storm that o'er him swept,
Betoken'd nature's gush was nigh;
The Saviour groan'd aloud; he wept!

But not for guilt's career by-gone;
Contrition deep these drops were calling;
Nor for thy wrongs, thou holy One,
The tears from thy blest eyes were falling:
'Twas pity for our mortal woes;
'Twas love that caus'd thy agony;
For both, with lifted eyes, uprose
In prayer, toward the deep blue sky.

"Father, I thank thee, from my heart,
That thou my voiceless prayer didst hear;
And yet, I know, with me Thou art
In sacred stillness ever near;
Oh! 'tis, that those around may see
That thou hast sent thy Son to earth,
A suppliant, I appeal to Thee,
And cry, Thou dead awake—"Come forth."

As burst the light, in beauty spread,
Th' Eternal spoke unto the skies;
So, call'd to life, the awaken'd dead
Burst forth before their wond'ring eyes.
Swift rush the sisters to his arms,
Deep-thrilling notes of joy resound;
Cold death no more their breast alarms,
And peace and gladness smile around.

Articulation.—A reader of the Recorder wishes to know, why, in church music, the words will at one time be uttered distinctly, at another indistinctly, and on a third occasion, perhaps, be rendered inaudible; and all this by the same choir of singers. Several reasons may be mentioned.

In the first place, some of the psalms and hymns are peculiarly difficult of articulation. In secular songs, the poet pays great attention to the language in this respect; but few of our sacred poets seem to have bestowed much thought on the subject.

2d. There is a great difference in our best tunes, about affording facilities for distinct enunciation. Where there are, for instance, many protracted notes or slurred passages in a tune, or where the syllabication does not correspond in the several parts of a score, the articulation, other things being equal, must become proportionably indistinct.

2d. Any special circumstance or inconvenience, which occupies the attention of the vocalist during the time of singing, will show itself more or less in his enunciation. A want of stillness in the house; a painful deficiency in the harmony or melody or movement; fatigue by singing too often or too many stanzas at a time; lassitude, ill health, &c. &c.; all these things have their influence.

4th. In many instances, singers do not properly realise their responsibility to sing to the edification of other worshippers; and in other cases, they often seem to forget this responsibility for the time being, partly through indolence, and partly through previous habit.

5th. In proportion as one or more of the above causes are combined during a performance, the words will probably be abused. Sometimes nearly all of these causes seem to conspire together; in which case there is little else to be expected than the confusion of Babel. Yet the compilers of music and of hymns, the clergy in selections, and the choristers in adaptation, all seem to disregard these very obvious circumstances, as things too refined and too critical for common apprehension.

We will only add, that in proportion as the vocalist has to encounter existing obstacles, he must, as the wise man would say, "put to the more strength." If this simple direction could be remembered, it would not fail to have its influence.

The subject ought to excite far more attention than it does, by every class of worshippers.

Secular Music.—The Logierian system of instruction bids fair to take precedence in this country, of the old method of teaching. The difference in the result, as to science and taste, is perhaps counterbalanced by the saving of time and money. If the Logierian pupil is likely to become somewhat superficial in knowledge, and deficient in taste, the pupil of the old school will seldom have years and money enough at command, to allow him to become greatly distinguished for his attainments. The inductive method is undoubtedly the preferable one, all things considered; and thus far Mr. L. and his imitators are abundantly right. Some of them, however, like many of the teachers of French in this country, are falling quite into the ranks of empiricism. A Mr. *****, in New-York, for instance, who has had "upwards of six hundred pupils from the first circles in that city," will communicate as good a knowledge of music in "six lessons," as was formerly done by the old method in as many years; and in "thirty-six lessons," he will initiate his pupil thoroughly into the various branches of composition and execution. This is finding out a "royal road to literature," with a witness.—What if one were to undertake to manufacture good poets in six days; or to make thorough belleslettres scholars in a month!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Spirit of the Pilgrims.

JEWISH KNOWLEDGE OF FUTURE EXISTENCE.

In commenting on the last verse of the 16th Psalm, "Thou wilt show me the path of life; in thy presence is fulness of joy, and at thy right hand are pleasures forever more," Professor Stuart has the following eloquent remarks on the pretences of Unitarians and Rationalists, that the Jews had no knowledge of a future existence, until after their return from Babylon:—

"Fortunate people, we may exclaim, then, fortunate indeed that you were carried away to a distant heathen land, and a seventy years exile! For there, among the gross idolators of the Euphrates and Tigris plains, you learned what all the patriarchs and prophets of the living God had never taught you; you learned that you were made in the image of God, and destined to live forever! Happy people, who came to such instruction by exile—instruction more important than all which they had ever before received! But seriously; are we then to believe, that when Paul says, (or if not he, at least a writer of his age, and one of high authority in the church), that "Abraham looked for a city, whose builder and maker is God;" that when he asserts that the ancient patriarchs "all died in faith, having seen the promises afar off, and embraced them, and desired a better country, *even a heavenly*," (Heb. xi, 10, 13—16); are we to believe that such men had no hope of immortality? Who does not know, moreover, that the Egyptians of the most ancient times, had, of all the heathen world, the most distinct and palpable hopes of immortality and belief in it? So the immortal monuments erected in the times of the patriarchs and of Moses, do testify abundantly at the present moment; as Champollion has shewn in the most convincing manner. Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus help to confirm all this, in their account of the ancient Egyptians. Now was not Moses, the great leader and lawgiver of the Hebrew nation, "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," (Acts vii, 22); and and was he not therefore acquainted with the doctrine of immortality, which lay on the very face of their religion? And if the patriarchs and Moses knew all this, (to speak of no more), was this knowledge all lost before the time of David? Was the king of Israel, the man after God's own heart, the anointed of the Lord, more ignorant than the tyrants of a heathen throne, the worshippers of oxen, and blocks of wood and stone? Believe this who will; but when the opposers of *credulity*, and the rationalists of our times, lay such a tax as this upon our understandings, for one I must decline to pay it. I revolt, if it be at the expense of being regarded as superstitious. I am yet, and for aught that I can find, am still likely to be, a great way off from believing, that the people of God were so much inferior to their idolatrous and heathen neighbours, that they did not even indulge the expectation of immortality."

DISCIPLINE.

In early times the discipline of the cloisters was very severe, and corporeal punishment was freely inflicted for slight deviations from the strictest rules. In the eleventh century, an abbot in England complained to Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, that with all his severity, the boys under his care still made very indifferent men. "You are continually correcting the boys," replied Anselm; "and what sort of men do they make when they grow up?" "O, very stupid, beastly men," answered the abbot. "No very good recommendation of your mode of education," answered Anselm, "if out of men you make them beasts." "But now is that our fault?" inquired the abbot. "We try by all means to force them to become better; yet we cannot do it." "You *force* them!" said Anselm. "Tell me now, my dear abbot, if you should plant a tree in your garden, and close it up tight on all sides, so that it could not put forth its branches in any direction; and then after some years, should take away the enclosure; what sort of a tree do you suppose it would be? Certainly, a very useless tree, with little crooked branches, twisted into each other. And whose fault would it be excepting your own, who had put such an unnatural force upon the young plant?" The good abbot took the hint and profitted by it; and perhaps there are some teachers, even in these days of light, to whom the same suggestion may not be unseasonable; though the prevailing tendency, it must be acknowledged, is towards the other extreme.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

At a recent public meeting in Boston, on the subject of "imprisonment for debt," Mr. Whitman made a speech that excited much feeling. The following is an extract therefrom:—

"Mr. W. would avail himself of this occasion, to call the attention of the public to a case of imprisonment for debt which occurred in this city, not seven days ago. A citizen of Boston, whose name was at the service of those present, put a man into jail for debt. During his confinement, his family was left in a helpless and distressed condition, his industry being their only means of support. During the late hard weather, while his wife and children were suffering both for food and fuel, she went herself to the creditor, and conjured him to release her husband. He told her in reply—"*I'll keep him in jail three years.*" The wretched woman returned home in despair, bought poison; and is now in the grave. If the creditor to whom I allude, said Mr. W., is now in the hall, let him deny the statement, if he dare, and I will prove it to be true. I saw him on the stair-way, this evening; let him speak." [Loud calls in every part of the hall, for the *name*.]

"Mr. Otis said we had not come together to denounce any of our fellow-citizens; but to propose a reform in our laws. We had all heard the story. It was a very bad story, and it would answer every purpose as well without as with the name.

"Mr. Whitman proceeded. He is not, after all, so bad a man as you suppose, for, on being requested to discharge the debtor, that he might attend his wife's funeral, he did consent to do it, on condition that he should give him his note for the debt and the costs."

OMNISCIENCE DREADFUL TO SINNERS.

Some of the natives of South-America, after listening a while to the instructions of the Catholic missionaries, gave them this cool answer:—"You say that the God of the Christians knows every thing; that nothing is hidden from him, that he is every where, and sees all that is done below. Now we do not desire a God so sharp-sighted; we choose to live with freedom in our woods, without having a perpetual observer of our actions over our heads."

LOVE OF WEALTH.

Some time ago, a gentleman in London, when on his death bed, felt so strong an aversion to dying, and leaving behind him all his hard-earned wealth, that he hastily rose from his bed, went out and walked in his yard, calling out that he would not die. But the unhappy man's strength being soon exhausted, he was brought back to his bed by his affrighted friends, where he expired; for his hour was come. Love to Christ will make the greatest monarch willing to lay down his crown and die, that he may be with Christ, which to him, as well as Paul, will be great gain.

UNCERTAINTY OF RICHES.

"I am credibly informed," says Mr. Orton, in his sermons on old age, "that a person who had lately a large sum of money left him to distribute in charity, had application made to him for a share of it, from no fewer than thirty persons who had rode in their own carriages."

TOO LATE!!

"Ah! Mr. Hervey," said a dying man, "the day in which I ought to have worked is over, and now I see a horrible night approaching, bringing with it the blackness of darkness for ever. Woe is me! When God called, I refused. Now I am in sore anguish, and yet this is to be but the beginning of sorrows. I shall be destroyed with *everlasting* destruction."

TWO HEARTS.

It is a very singular fact, says a country paper, that a hare which was opened a few days ago at Sheffield, was found to have two hearts. They were joined together by a thin membrane. An African heathen, after having heard the missionaries for some time, declared seriously to one, that he had now got two hearts within him. The one heart said, Do good! The other said, Do evil! Many, besides this heathen, feel within them two opposing principles.

ROYALTY IN 1830.

This has been an ominous year for Princes. Three have died—the Kings of England and of Naples, and the Pope of Rome. Three have been driven from their dominions—the Kings of France and Saxony, and the Duke of Brunswick. Queen Donna Maria has been refused admittance into her kingdom, and the King of Holland has lost half of his; while two thrones, Belgium and Greece, are going a-begging.—*Age.*

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

Sermon on the Connection between Divine and Human Agency, in the Salvation of the Soul: By Geo. Foot, pastor of the presbyterian church in Fairfield, N. Y. This sermon embraces a topic of great practical importance, and is founded on Matt xii, 13. "Then said he to the man, stretch forth thy hand," &c. The object is to answer the excuses of sinners, relative to their obligation to embrace the gospel. The sermon contains many excellent thoughts.

A Fast Sermon, on the combined Utility of the Christian Ministry and Sabbath: By G. D. Rudd, pastor of the presbyterian church in Prattsburgh, N. Y. This sermon is founded on Revelations i, 10. "I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day;" and was preached on the day which had been recommended by the late General Assembly as a season of fasting and prayer, in reference to the extensive profanation of the Sabbath. The design of the preacher is to illustrate the importance of the Sabbath and the christian ministry, in their mutual connection and dependence, and with respect both to the temporal and spiritual interests of men.

Geneva College.—The teachers of this institution have issued a pamphlet, setting forth the different courses of instruction there pursued, the means of conducting it, &c. "Any student may, at his option, or that of his parent or guardian, pursue the regular collegiate course; or he may select any part of it; or he may confine himself to the English course." The faculty are, Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D. president, and professor of languages and antiquity: Horace Webster, A. M. professor of mathematics and natural philosophy: Edmund Cutbush, M. D. professor of chemistry and mineralogy: Gen. H. L. V. Ducoudray Holstein, professor of the French, Spanish, and German languages: James H. Gordon, tutor and librarian: James D. Carder, tutor. This is in some sense, no doubt, to be regarded as an episcopal college; but the trustees disclaim all views of sectarianism, in the department of religious instruction.

A Fourth Profession.—In addition to the professions of medicine, law and divinity, the papers are beginning to show the necessity of one which shall embrace the theory and practice of school-keeping. The recent movements in favour of popular education, bid fair, we think, to place this branch of effort eventually among the liberal professions.

Harvard University.—Rev. President Wayland is appointed to deliver the Dudleian lecture at this institution, in May next. We hope that he will feel his spirit stirred within him, to preach Jesus Christ and him crucified.

University of the City of New-York.—We understand that at a meeting of the Council of the University of the City of New-York, on Monday evening, the following gentlemen, having been regularly nominated at a previous meeting, were unanimously elected, as follows, viz.—

Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN, President of the Council.
Hon. MORGAN LEWIS, Vice-President of do.
JOHN DELAFIELD, Secretary of the Council.
SAMUEL WARD, Jr. Esq. Treasurer of do.
And Rev. JAMES MATTHEWS, D. D. was unanimously elected Chancellor of the University.

The prospects of this interesting institution are continually brightening. Nearly $120,000 are subscribed. It is expected that the operations of the university will commence next autumn.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes.		*Leather.*	
Pot, 100lbs.	$5 13a	Sole, oak tanned, lb.	20a25
Pearl do.	5 69a	—— hemlock	18a22
Candles.		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 67
Mould - -	9a10	Undressed do.	1 50a2 25
Dipped - -	9a	*Molasses.*	
Clover-Seed.		New-Orleans, gal.	28a30
Per lb. - -	a11	*Oil.*	
Coffee.		Whale, gal. -	34a35
Havana -	9a10	Sperm, summer	65a67
Java - -	12a13	—— winter	80a85
Cotton.		Linseed, -	83a85
Upland -	9a11	*Provisions.*	
Louisiana -	12a13	Beef, mess, bbl.	8 75a9 12
Alabama -	11a12	—— prime	5 62a6 12
Feathers.		Pork, mess	14 50a
Live American	34a36	—— prime	10 50a
Fish.		Hams, north. lb.	10a11
Dry cod, cwt.	2 37a2 50	Butter, N.Y. dairy	12a15
Scale -	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard -	8a9
Pickled, bbl.	3 00a3 25	Cheese - -	6a8
Mackarel, No. 1	5 87a6 00	*Rice.*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 85a8 50	Prime, 100lbs.	3 12a3 25
Herring -	2 27a3 00	*Salt.*	
Flax.		Turks-Island, bush.	45a46
American, lb. -	7a8	Liverpool ground	38a40
Flour & Meal.		*Sugar.*	
N.Y. super. bbl.	6 37a6 50	Havana, white, lb.	11a14
Western (canal)	6 62a6 87	——— brown -	8a9
Rye flour -	4 00a4 12	New-Orleans -	7a8
Indian meal	3 62a3 75	Loaf - -	17a19
Grain.		Lump - -	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 25a1 30	*Tallow.*	
—— western	1 45a1 50	American, lb. -	6a7
Rye - -	70a75	*Teas.*	
Corn, north yellow	70a75	Bohea, lb. -	32a34
Oats - -	40a44	Souchong -	41a75
Barley -	80a	Hyson-skin -	38a75
Beans, 7 bushels	7 00a8 00	Young-Hyson -	70a1 06
Hides.		Hyson - -	85a1 12
La Plata, lb. -	15a16	Gunpowder	1 00a1 30
S. A. horse, piece	1 50a1 60	Imperial -	1 00a1 30
Hops.		*Tobacco.*	
First sort, lb. -	9a	Richmond, lb. -	3a6
Lumber.		Cuba - -	14a25
Boards, p. M.	15 00a16 00	*Wines.*	
Plank, pine,	25 00a30 00	Madeira, gal.	1 25a3 50
Scantling, pine	15 00a16 00	Port - -	80a1 75
Do oak	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L. P.	90a1 25
Shingles, bundle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timber, sq. ft.	20a25	Merino, Am. fl. lb.	50a60
Hoops, per M.	35 00a35 00	——— pulled -	50a60
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common -	35a40
—— hhd.	35 00a36 00	Spinning -	33a40
—— bbl.	28 00a30 00	American Hatter's	30a85

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Ins. Comp'y	par
City Banks -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rathway Far. & Mec.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem Banking Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-4	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Other Albany Banks*	do	Protection & Lombard	do
Newburgh* -	do	Jersey City, -	do
Orange County -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Catskill - -	do	All others -	1-2 a 3-8
Farmer's, Troy* -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Other Troy Banks	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Saratoga County -	do	York - - -	1-2
Mohawk - -	do	Chester County -	3-8
Utica - -	1-2	Delaware County	do
Geneva - -	do	Reading - -	do
Auburn - -	do	Pittsburgh - -	1
Ontario - -	do	Gettysburgh -	do
Central - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Chenango - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ithaca - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Ogdensburgh -	do	Greensburgh -	do
Jefferson County -	do	Brownville - -	do
Wayne County -	do	Silver Lake -	50
Rochester - -	do	Others uncertain or broken	
Monroe County -	do	*Delaware.*	
Livingston County	do	Banks of this state	1-2
Middle District	broken	*Maryland.*	
Columbia, Hudson	do	Baltimore Banks -	3-8
Greene County -	do	Somerset & Worc.	broken
Washington & Warren	do	Cumberland -	do
Plattsburgh - -	do	Princess Ann -	do
Niagara - -	do	Elkton - -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others -	3-4 a 1
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath - -	1-2	Bank of Columbia	uncer.
Waterville -	do	Alexandria Merch.	broken
Castine -	broken	Franklin - -	do
Wiscasset - -	do	All others - -	3-4
Kennebeck -	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy -	do	Banks of this state	3-4 a 1
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*N. & S. Carolina.*	
All others - -	3-4	Banks of these states	1 a 2
New-Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Banks of this state	2 a 3
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Chilicothe - -	4a5
Massachusetts.		Marietta - -	do
Berkshire Bank	broken	Steubenville -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Farmers & Mechanics	do
Farmer's, Belchertown	do	New-Lancaster -	do
All others - -	3-8	St. Clairsville -	do
Connecticut.		Mount Pleasant -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus - -	do
Derby - -	do	Others uncertain or	broken
All others - -	1-4	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	3
Pawtucket -	broken	Michigan - -	1
All others - -	3-8	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	2

* Bills of these Banks, 820 and upwards, par.

STEAM SCOURING AND DRESSING CLOTHES, opposite the United States Branch Bank, where all orders will be attended to.

The Subscribers, having made additional improvements in the manner of colouring and scouring, desire to inform the public, that they have employed workmen directly from London, who have been extensively engaged in the business of steam scouring and colouring in that city, and who will now be engaged in their service. They desire to express their gratitude to the public, for the liberal patronage they have received, which has far exceeded their expectations.

Almost all colours which constitute gentlemen's dress, such as black, blue, drab, &c. will be restored to their original brightness and beauty, and warranted not to fade again; and all stains and blemishes perfectly extracted.

They hope that by constancy and promptness in their business, they shall secure the confidence and patronage of a generous public. ROBERT PAUL,
Utica, Nov. 5, 1830. WILLIAM PAUL.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being about to remove to an adjacent society, offers for sale a convenient HOUSE and BARN, and sixteen acres of Land. The buildings are principally new; the land is of an excellent quality, and under a good state of cultivation. There is a good well of excellent water within a few rods of the house, which never fails, and is equal to any rain water for washing. This property is situated on the public road from Rome to Trenton, about eighty rods from Floyd corners, (the centre of the place), twelve miles from the flourishing village of Utica, and six miles from Rome. The situation is very pleasant and healthy. It would be an advantageous situation for a farmer, almost any kind of a mechanic, a physician, or any other professional man. The Subscriber having purchased the right of soil, will be able to give an indisputable title. The terms of payment will be made accommodating to the purchaser. The above property, if not sold, will be rented in March or April next. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber, on the premises.
S. W. BURRITT.
Floyd, Jan. 24, 1831. 4w6*

FOR SALE,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, Barn, Out-Houses, and fourteen acres of Land, with an orchard of cultivated fruit, situated near the village of Hampton, on the main road to Whitesborough; possession to be given by the first of May next. Adjoining this place is a lot of twenty acres, to be sold on very reasonable terms. The place is eligible for a mechanic, or for any person wishing a small farm, contiguous to a pleasant village, well accommodated with schools and religious privileges. For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, on the premises. JAMES EELLS.
Westmoreland, Feb. 7, 1831. 6w8*

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Depository of the American S. S. Union, in this village, has been recently replenished with Books for Sabbath School Libraries. Besides all the variety published by the American S. S. Union, a very valuable collection of approved Miscellaneous Works have been received.

Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible: Union Questions, 1st, 2d & 3d vols: Infant School Manual, new edition: Lessons for Infant Sabbath Schools, with plan for conducting an infant class: Cruden's Concordance: Henry's and Scott's Commentaries, &c. &c.

Periodicals.—Sabbath School Teacher's Magazine, at $1 50 per annum, in advance: Youth's Friend, at 25 cents per annum. These are published by the American Union, and circulated from this Depository about the 10th of each month. The Infant's Magazine is published monthly and sold at 1 1-2 cents per number.

SUNDAY SCHOOL JOURNAL.

Proposals have been recently made by the American Union, for publishing a weekly paper, with the title of "*Sunday School Journal, and Advocate of Christian Education.*" The specimen number of the Journal may be seen at the Depository. It is to be published regularly after the 1st of January, 1831. The price to single subscribers is $2 per annum. If not paid within three months after receiving the first number in each year, the price will be $2.50 per annum.

Subscriptions for either of the above Periodicals received, or orders for Books executed, by
EDWARD VERNON,
Agent A. S. S. Union, at their Depository in Utica, No. 187, *Genesee street.*

N. B.—The "Teachers Magazine," after this year, will be published quarterly, and will be sent to the present subscribers, unless notice to discontinue the work is received on or before the 1st January next.
Dec. 7, 1830. 49

MALTE-BRUN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

JUST published, and for sale, by HASTINGS & TRACY, the *Malte-Brun School Geography*, illustrated by numerous original Engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables: By S. G. Goodrich. This Geography, it is believed, will in every respect satisfy the public expectation, and be found decidedly superior to any system now in use.

Also, The Franklin Primer, The Young Scholar's Manual, or Easy Lessons, The Improved Reader, and the General Class-Book. *Dec.* 7 1830.

HARDWARE, &c.

JAMES DANA & Co. No. 88, Genesee street, are now receiving, by the late arrivals from England, in addition to their former Stock, a fresh supply of Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery & Cabinet Ware, which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. *Utica, May* 25, 1830. 21

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honourable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.
Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

THOMSON'S
CELEBRATED STOMACH RESTORATIVE, or *Anti-Dyspeptic* WINE BITTERS.

THE salubrious effects of this admirable Pectoral has been such, as to leave us to conclude that it stands unrivalled in the class of tonics, by any remedy now extant, for removing *Dyspeptic Affections*, restoring digestion, regulating the tone of the stomach, and thereby exciting the appetite. To those who live a sedentary life, the happy effects of these Bitters, for expelling faint, torpid feelings, the headache, &c. are most striking. They are good in all cases where the stomach has become weakened, or lost its tone, from the use of deleterious drugs, such as *calomel, opium, nitre,* and *ratsbane.* ☞ Prepared by GEORGE F. FOWLER, two doors west of Nail creek, West-Utica. Price $1 per bottle. *Utica, Jan.* 4, 1831. 1

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD and efficient remedy for this fatal disease was discovered by *Dr. Rafinesque,* Pulmist and Professor of Medical Botany in Philadelphia. It has cured or relieved six hundred persons, from Boston to New-Orleans, within two or three years. From three to six large bottles have effected radical cures. It is purely vegetable, fragrant and palatable. Patients actually become fond of it. It acts by medicating and healing the lungs, through the blood and air.

The Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption, has been published as a guide. Ample consultations furnished in difficult cases, at ten dollars.

The Pulmel and Pulmist sold in Utica, at the Philadelphia price, by WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, Agents. *Utica, Dec.* 7, 1830. 49

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, to the corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, where he will keep Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of HITCHCOCK & SWAN, J. & W. WILLIAMS, WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, and H. STORRS & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle, and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.
Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.
Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARKE.

THE MUSICAL CABINET,

OR a Collection of Sacred Music, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Set Pieces, and Anthems, selected principally from the works of the most eminent ancient and modern writers, embracing all the variety of metres in general use, together with a concise introduction to psalmody; compiled and arranged by Alling Brown: Just received and for sale by
Nov. 30, 1830. HASTINGS & TRACY.

TO DISCHARGE FROM DEBT.

[Pursuant to Revised Statutes, part 2, title 1, chap. 5, art. 3, relating to "voluntary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors."]

HUGH WYLIE, of Westmoreland, Oneida county; notice first published January 25, 1831; creditors to appear before Chester Hayden, Esq. first judge of Oneida common pleas, at his office, in the village of Utica, on the 6th day of April, 1831, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. 4w10

PETER PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known; and the recommendations of the present work are numerous and respectable. *September*, 1830.

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.
Utica, June 16, 1830. 24

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine, has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.
WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, sole agents for Utica.
Utica, February, 1830. 51

DR. ROBERTS'
WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a discased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

DR. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums or specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.
Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a